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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FD 14-54 December 27, 1954

THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN CANADA, 1952-1954

The number of milk cows on Canadian farms in 1954 increased by 2.8 percent and milk production was 3% more than a year earlier. The production of butter in 1954 is estimated to be 3.8 percent above last years' and 19 percent higher than the prewar level. The increased consumption of butter in 1954 was attributable to increase in population. However, increase in per capita consumption has also been a contributing factor. Stocks of butter at December 31, 1954 are estimated to be 26 percent more than the previous year. Both production and domestic disappearance of process cheese were higher in 1954 than in 1953. The increase in domestic disappearance was in line with the increase in population. With the exception of condensed whole milk production which is estimated to be 75 percent of last years production the rest of the concentrated milk products were only slightly higher. The exports of dry whole milk in 1954 was 32 percent higher than the previous year, while the export of evaporated milk, condensed whole milk and dry skim milk in 1954 was 45 percent, 39 percent and 50 percent respectively less than the previous year.

Canada, like the United States is confronted with problems in the production and marketing of her dairy products, which are running ahead of her fast growing population. Her high priced dairy products find it difficult to compete in the world's markets and efforts are being made to expand markets. In recent years Canada has become an important exporter, especially of dried whole milk to other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Milk Production

Milk production during the calendar year 1954 is estimated at 16.9 billion pounds, approximately 450 million pounds greater than the amount produced in 1953. In the first 7 months of this year milk output was about 250 million pounds higher than in the comparable period in 1953. Production in the last five months of the year is expected to exceed production in the corresponding months of 1953 by a somewhat smaller quantity.

One reason for the increased production of milk occurred mainly because milk cow numbers had risen appreciably since the summer of 1953. Furthermore, the pastures in most of Canada benefited from abundant moisture this summer and have remained in excellent condition through the early fall months. The price of milk in 1954 has been about the same as last year.

Table 1. Estimated Utilization of Milk in Canada 1952, 1953 and 1954

	1952	1953	1954 1/
	Million Pounds of Milk		
Fluid milk 2/	4,756	4,961	5,100
Consumed on farms	1,044	1,036	1,070
Creamery butter	6,569	7,081	7,350
Dairy butter	556	498	470
Cheddar Cheese	746	827	900
Concentrated milk	897	848	880
Ice Cream	477	490	480
Fed to livestock	616	610	600
Other uses	74	74	150
Total	15,735	16,425	16,900

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes sales of fluid cream.

Butter

Total production of butter is expected to amount to 336 million pounds, or 19 million pounds more than the domestic disappearance. Exports are expected to be 192,000 pounds, which is about the same as last year. Imports, which were 4.5 million pounds in 1952 dropped to 5,000 pounds in 1953 and imports are expected to be negligible in 1954. The consumption of butter was 3.8 percent higher in the first 7 months of 1954 than in the corresponding period in 1953. Most of the rise in consumption was due to increase in population. It is estimated that the total consumption of butter in Canada in 1954 will approximate 317 million pounds.

Under the Canadian price support program the Agricultural Prices Support Board stands ready to buy Canadian First Grade Creamery Butter at the price of 58 cents per pound f.o.b., Montreal or Toronto, with appropriate differentials for butter delivered at other locations. This offer is effective until April 30, 1955.

Table 2. Butter Supply Situation, Selected Periods 1952-1954 1/

	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 Pounds		
	Creamery Butter		
Supply			
Stocks at Jan. 1	44,817	54,353	71,192
Production	280,746	302,606	314,000
Imports	4,567	5	--
Total Supplies	330,130	356,964	385,192
Disposition			
Exports	866	191	192
Stocks at Dec. 31	54,353	71,192	90,000
Domestic disappearance	274,911	285,581	295,000
Domestic Disappearance of Butter:			
Creamery Butter	274,911	285,581	295,000
Dairy Butter	23,770	21,289	20,300
Whey Butter	1,725	1,804	1,700
Total Butter	300,406	308,674	317,000

1/ Farm made butter which averages 20-25 million pounds is not included.

Cheese.

The production of 82 million pounds of cheese in 1954 was 10 percent larger than the previous year. The increase in domestic disappearance was in line with the increase in population. Cheese exports were lower during the first nine months of 1954 than in the previous two years.

Table 3 Factory Cheese Supply Situation
1952-1954 1/

	1952	1953	Estimated 1954
	1,000 Pounds		
		Cheddar Cheese	
Supply			
Stocks at Jan. 1	32,084	40,993	33,090
Production	67,818	75,185	82,000
Imports	5,959	--	--
Total Supplies	105,861	116,178	115,090
Disposition			
Exports	2,095	16,429	3,000
Stocks at Dec.31	40,993	33,090	41,090
Domestic Disappearance	62,773	66,659	71,000
Domestic Disappearance of Factory Cheese			
Cheddar Cheese	62,773	66,659	71,000
Other Canadian Cheese	5,199	6,687	6,000
Other Imported Cheese	6,128	5,219	6,000
Total Factory Cheese	74,100	78,565	83,000

1/ Farm cheese production which amounts to one million pounds yearly is not included.

Concentrated Whole Milk Products

Production of concentrated whole milk products, with the exception of condensed whole milk, was larger in 1954 than the previous year. Owing mainly to population increases the consumption was higher in 1954 than the 1953 levels.

In recent years the competition in export markets has been more and more intense. However, exports of dry whole milk in the first 8 months of 1954 was 32 percent higher and is expected to reach a record level in 1954.

About 75 percent of the milk used in the manufacture of concentrated whole milk products in 1954 was used for the production of the estimated 283 million pounds of evaporated whole milk. Total sales of this product is expected to be lower this year than in 1953. The amount of evaporated milk in storage at the beginning of 1953 was unusally large. The supplies sold during 1953-54 were from stock and thus the total sales exceeded production by a margin of 16 million pounds.

Production of sweetened condensed milk in the first nine months of 1954 was one third below the 18.5 million pounds output in the corresponding period in 1953. Production for the year will likely be lower than in any year since 1939. Exports for the first eight months of this year were less than half the exports for the corresponding period in 1953. The British West Indies, which received over half of the 5.2 million pounds of condensed milk exported in 1953, took only 200 thousand pounds in the first eight months of this year. So far, in 1954, there have been no sales to Cuba, an important market in former years.

Table 4 Production - Disposition of Concentrated Milk Products, 1952-1954

	1952	1953	Estimated 1954
	------	1,000 Pounds	------
Production			
Evaporated whole milk	305,715	272,009	283,000
Condensed whole milk	16,539	18,462	14,000
Dry whole milk	16,035	18,744	20,000
Dry skimmed milk	88,229	83,042	85,000
Exports			
Evaporated whole milk	19,872	13,382	6,000
Condensed whole milk	6,073	5,200	2,000
Dry whole milk	13,035	13,943	16,000
Dry skimmed milk	29,699	23,479	12,000
Domestic Disappearance			
Evaporated whole milk	265,079	275,038	280,000
Condensed whole milk	11,017	12,835	12,600
Dry whole milk	5,041	5,126	5,000
Dry skimmed milk	50,725	65,605	70,000

It is forecasted that production of nonfat dry milk solids in 1954 will be higher than in 1953. Domestic consumption will be higher and private exports, much of which will come from stocks, will probably approach last year's level. It is expected that stocks will be somewhat higher at the end of 1954 than they were at the beginning.

With the exception of the export of cheese and dried whole milk, which was slightly higher in 1954 than in 1953, the rest of concentrated dairy products were lower. It is important to note in the following tabulation of Canadian exports of dairy products that Venezuela, a traditionally large importer of dried whole milk, is steadily becoming an important customer for Canada.

Table 5. Exports of Dairy Products by Countries of Destination from Canada in January-July, 1952-54

Product and Country	1952	1953	1954
	------	1,000 Pounds	------
Cheese			
Belgium	-	120	50
Bermuda	40	50	30
British West Indies	90	60	70
United Kingdom	130	4,890	150
U.S.A.	460	700	270
Other countries	80	30	50
Total	800	5,850	620
Dried Whole Milk			
Belgian Congo	140	230	60
British West Indies	480	300	360
Costa Rica	60	80	70
Dutch Caribbean	-	50	90
Guatemala	30	170	140
Hong Kong	-	20	170
Malaya	180	200	80
Panama	220	340	310
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	10	100	150
Thailand	220	240	490
Venezuela	3,830	3,020	4,850
Other Countries	780	650	350
Total	5,950	5,400	7,120
Nonfat Dry Milk Solids			
British West Indies	30	20	260
Cuba	10	460	-
Denmark	-	-	200
Hong Kong	-	10	170
India	430	130	60
Japan	2,070	-	-
Lebanon	1,030	200	-
Mexico	130	2,950	2,770
Panama	-	90	150
Peru	-	60	140
U.S.A.	4,950	20	-
Venezuela	590	690	990
Other Countries	590	450	300
Total	9,830	5,080	5,040
Buttermilk Powder			
U.S.A.	-	1,100	50
Other Countries	-	20	10
Total	-	1,120	60

- (continued) -

Table 5 (continued) Exports of Dairy Products by Countries of Destination from Canada in January-July, 1952-1954 (Continued)

Product and Country	1952	1953	1954
	1,000 Pounds		
Condensed Milk			
British Guina	40	310	270
British West Indies	1,660	2,250	180
Cuba	450	380	-
Venezuela	910	540	500
Other countries	90	90	100
Total	3,150	3,570	1,050
Evaporated Milk			
Bermuda	190	160	130
British West Indies	1,580	1,870	1,410
Costa Rica	10	320	220
Cuba	1,850	1,220	150
Dutch Caribbean	110	100	40
Haiti	10	530	580
Hong Kong	-	30	180
Italy	230	500	270
Malaya	40	110	60
Panama	40	540	40
Peru	440	520	20
St. Pierre	100	90	100
Venezuela	130	40	90
Other countries	1,180	870	170
Total	5,910	6,900	3,460

--- By C.S.Stephonides, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service Reports.

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FD 13-54 October 20, 1954

1954 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION

While milk production in the principal dairy countries of the world will be higher in 1954 than in 1953, the rate of increase has been checked somewhat. In 1953 milk output jumped more than 18 billion pounds above the 1952 production of 16 leading dairy countries of the world; the estimated increase from 1953 will be a little more than 9 billion pounds. The reduced rate of increase can be attributed not to any general adverse factors so much as to the fact that 1953 was an extremely good year in all respects for dairying.

In Europe the upward 1953 trend carried over into 1954 until it was slowed by adverse weather. In the late spring production picked up considerably with a general improvement in feed and pasture conditions, although some long spells of dry weather were encountered. Generally good weather which favored pasture maintained milk production at a good rate and feed concentrates were ample. Weather which had been good for pasture, however, may adversely effect the feed situation in the latter part of the year.

Cow numbers were generally above last year. The decrease in cow numbers in Norway reflected a general switch from milk to grain production during the year while the increasing number of calves and young bulls indicated an increased interest in meat production. The reasons for the decreased production in Sweden, the only other European country to show a decline, are not apparent at this time.

While weather conditions in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere followed the European pattern through the early part of 1954 and milk production was running consistently higher in Canada and the United States during the early months, a hot dry spell in the United States during the summer resulted in lower levels of milk output. Production in Canada and the United States will run about 3 percent above 1953 primarily because of increased cow numbers, although production per animal shows a slight increase.

A summary of this information appeared in the October 18, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

In the Southern Hemisphere a steady succession of record dairy years in New Zealand not only is brought to an end, but milk production is falling below the 1952 total. Severe droughts in the first months of the year were followed by heavy rainfall and flooding in some areas. While milk cow numbers are above 1953, production per cow is considerably under last year's rate.

Australian milk production was running ahead of 1953 during the first half of the year, but adverse weather in New South Wales and Queensland has resulted in a drop in milk output in these areas which offset to a large degree the increased production in other areas.

In the Argentine increased export marketings and generally favorable weather have maintained milk production at 1953 levels to date and are expected to result in a substantial increase during the remaining months of the year.

MILK 1/: Estimate of 1954 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Countries	Averages 1934-38	Averages 1946-50	1952	1953	1954 2/
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Canada 3/	15,284	16,844	15,735	16,425	16,920
United States	105,416	117,297	115,597	121,519	125,200
Austria 4/	5,602	3,726	5,095	5,161	5,285
Belgium	6,790	6,219	7,368	7,793	7,950
Denmark 5/6/	11,684	10,181	11,019	11,878	12,235
France	33,000	27,256	34,079	38,623	40,895
Germany, Western 6/7/	33,069	8/ 24,993	34,833	36,852	38,140
Ireland	5,090	4,800	4,930	5,098	5,180
Netherlands	11,180	10,109	12,344	12,897	13,030
Norway 5/6/	2,954	3,116	3,433	3,567	3,550
Sweden 5/6/	10,238	10,245	10,064	10,097	9,845
Switzerland 9/ 5/	6,041	5,079	5,838	5,961	6,190
United Kingdom	18,424	20,394	22,382	23,649	24,505
Argentina 10/ 11/	6,515	8/ 7,762	8,536	9,088	9,545
Australia 10/ 4/	11,780	12,206	11,850	12,243	12,365
New Zealand 6/	10,176	9,487	11,108	11,763	11,072

1/ Cows' milk. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1935-39. 4/ For 1934. 5/ Average 1933-37. 6/ Years ending June 30. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Average 1948-50. 9/ Includes goats' milk. 10/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 11/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service reports, and other information. Oct. 18, 1954

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. foreign agricultural officers.

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FD 12-54

September 27, 1954

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, SECOND QUARTER, 1954

Factory production of butter, cheese and dried milk was up, but canned milk was down in the primary producing countries in the second quarter of 1954 when compared with the same quarter of 1953. In the second quarter, milk production was favored with improved weather conditions after the cold spring in Western Europe.

In Australia, most dairy districts were badly in need of rain early in the quarter. Although conditions generally improved toward the end of the period, milk production lagged behind comparable 1953. Output was down in New Zealand as a result of unfavorable conditions during most of the quarter.

Pastures and meadows in Canada were good to excellent in the second quarter and milk production was above that of a year ago. Higher yield per cow and improved dairy pasture feed conditions were contributing factors to the rise in milk output in the United States.

Butter production in factories in the April-June quarter of 1954 increased about 4 percent over the corresponding quarter a year earlier. An increased proportion of milk was channeled to butter plantsin Denmark, and output was up for the quarter. In Western Germany, with liquid consumption showing little change from last year and cheese production appreciably reduced, there was a marked rise in butter production. Higher butter output reflected the increase in milk deliveries to plants in both the Netherlands and Ireland. A large proportion of manufacturing milk in the United Kingdom was again used for butter. Production was down in Sweden, due to increased consumption of fluid milk, which reduced supplies for use in the manufacture of dairy products. Output also was down in Norway.

A summary of this information was published in the September 20,1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

Production of butter in Australia was maintained at approximately the 1953 level, but in New Zealand, output declined sharply. In both Canada and the United States, somewhat higher butter production reflected the availability of increased supplies for manufacturing purposes.

Factory production of cheese in the second quarter of 1954 rose 3 percent over comparable 1953. Cheese plants in the United Kingdom continued to utilize large quantities of milk. Output also increased in Norway and Sweden, but decreased in Denmark and the Netherlands. In New Zealand, there were declines in the quantity of milk used in cheese factories, and cheese production was down. Australia reported cheese output above that of the same period a year earlier. A slight increase occurred in Canadian cheese output, while in the United States, productionalso ran ahead of the comparable earlier year.

Over-all canned milk production in the second quarter of 1954 showed a general decline in the main dairying countries. The marked fall in output in the United Kingdom was partly attributable to the high production in 1953, a decline in consumption, generally unsettled conditions with de-rationing, and the termination of bulk buying contracts by the Ministry of Food. Output in the Netherlands also was down. Both Canada and the United States reported lower production in the second quarter.

Manufacture of dried milk in the period under review exceeded that of the earlier year by 8 percent. Higher production of nonfat dry milk solids in the larger producing countries accounted for this increase.

Current Conditions Abroad:

Copenhagen:--On the basis of the present slight increase in cow numbers, milk production in Denmark for the last half of the year is expected to be somewhat higher than in the second half of 1953.

Bern:--Milk cow numbers are up in Switzerland, and with an excellent feed and weather situation, a continuing heavy milk production is indicated.

Sydney:-- Although the start of the season in Australia has been affected by dry and cold weather, production in Queensland and New South Wales may respond to the heavy rains experienced towards the end of July.

Wellington:-- Prospects for the new season in New Zealand appear favorable, with pasture growth better than usual.

Ottawa:--In Canada, the number of milk cows is higher than a year ago, and with good pasturage, milk production should increase.

--By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 2nd quarter (calendar) 1954, with comparisons

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	Total 1953	1953			1954		Second Quarter 1954/53
				2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Percent
BUTTER									
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	2/ 303,309	2/ 103,201	2/ 110,874	55,167	35,773	104,419	101
United States	1,673,328	1,301,830	1,424,940	447,555	354,460	291,380	376,670	464,875	104
Belgium	46,179	55,353	3/ 90,609	28,120	28,382	19,056	-	-	-
Denmark	400,660	318,697	381,175	112,214	105,601	84,656	2/ 87,743	120,358	107
Finland	61,287	4/ 61,215	106,352	31,797	32,258	22,493	-	-	-
France 5/	6/ 529,000	390,471	6/ 606,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Western	7/ 8/ 560,000	4/ 492,188	2/ 634,618	183,284	2/ 182,296	2/ 145,283	148,616	194,723	106
Ireland	89,400	68,648	78,774	26,324	34,366	15,116	4,886	30,707	117
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	182,984	2/ 51,264	2/ 53,986	2/ 50,414	26,409	52,714	103
Norway	24,930	20,049	28,305	12,443	8,158	2,830	4,196	9,003	72
Sweden	152,769	216,442	215,814	64,583	65,682	42,368	41,307	60,942	94
Switzerland 5/	57,760	36,949	9/ 52,469	15,776	15,189	10,712	-	-	-
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	2/ 34,407	12,589	10,349	2/ 8,736	11,021	20,922	166
Argentina	65,742	100,657	127,869	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of So. Africa	10/ 27,725	44,845	68,151	15,345	12,839	19,178	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 415,250	354,371	350,186	58,004	64,217	124,933	107,372	57,985	100
New Zealand - Total	8/ 366,912	346,095	430,682	43,523	80,931	167,281	111,104	37,878	87
Export gradings	11/ 322,796	301,826	363,744	29,975	63,027	151,571	91,143	23,636	79
CHEESE									
Canada	1/ 119,924	114,329	75,185	26,699	28,671	13,433	6,497	27,066	101
United States	643,234	1,156,005	1,297,940	419,025	340,290	261,340	398,055	437,055	104
Denmark	68,820	123,634	192,021	64,595	52,911	33,289	2/ 34,172	60,009	93
France 12/	6/ 584,000	13/ 424,070	6/ 595,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	6/ 721,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	6/ 200,000	176,926	2/ 283,872	2/ 98,444	2/ 85,230	58,021	44,004	94,514	96
Norway 14/	39,067	35,564	2/ 60,131	2/ 20,197	2/ 15,751	2/ 7,851	13,839	23,664	117
Sweden	76,059	115,005	119,712	38,567	35,127	18,862	23,400	41,469	108
Switzerland 14/	111,729	107,232	9/ 130,733	37,674	42,804	22,693	-	-	-
United Kingdom 5/	109,000	69,888	197,166	58,733	54,074	40,813	52,685	64,781	110
Argentina	67,873	203,830	242,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of So. Africa	10/ 10,195	17,967	24,417	5,127	5,436	7,636	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 48,400	98,396	106,707	10,542	23,990	47,956	26,437	11,874	113
New Zealand - Total	8/ 210,911	216,842	244,758	25,312	37,318	104,848	71,456	22,938	91
Export gradings	11/ 204,110	205,962	231,921	34,026	21,422	96,360	74,675	30,296	89

CANNED MILK									
Canada 15/	1/ 104,335	266,532	305,297	114,227	93,589	54,957	48,908	110,272	96
United States 16/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,598,510	907,885	668,300	478,375	521,775	875,530	96
Cuba	17/ 32,564	36,655	-	14,280	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	40,785	58,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	18/ 28,953	17/ 57,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	309,952	181,222	2/ 484,512	2/ 136,765	2/ 109,171	2/ 144,556	86,257	133,211	97
Switzerland	14,198	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	378,560	219,914	284,122	170,509	46,144	20,967	15,412	128,576	75
Argentina	19/ 3,159	17/ 11,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 41,894	132,745	139,626	13,811	25,993	63,919	31,560	-	-
New Zealand	17/ 11,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRIED MILK 20/									
Canada	1/ 26,079	70,876	2/ 100,332	2/ 34,174	2/ 32,348	18,658	14,741	35,213	103
United States	17/ 203,555	913,436	1,305,105	456,225	301,840	253,080	356,000	488,110	107
Belgium	5,500	6,607	34,622	14,780	10,503	4,745	-	-	-
Denmark	2,205	16,866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	18/ 7,685	17/ 3,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	56,438	54,468	118,050	2/ 46,292	2/ 40,291	2/ 20,792	9,099	49,041	106
Sweden	1,351	24,566	25,496	8,348	8,136	3,693	4,071	-	-
Switzerland	7,187	10,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	43,098	73,848	85,477	38,617	22,041	17,382	2/ 23,027	46,950	122
Argentina	19/ 3,977	17/ 14,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 16,971	54,235	83,877	7,973	15,186	36,470	23,648	-	-
New Zealand	21/ 17,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Average 1935-39 2/ Revised 3/ Total Production in 1953 is estimated at 192,902,000 pounds 4/ Average 1948-50 5/ Total Production 6/ Estimated 7/ Average 1935-38 8/ Production year ending June 30 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data 10/ Production year ending August 31 11/ Marketing year ending July 31 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats 13/ For 1948 14/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats 15/ Both bulk and case goods 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued) 17/ Less than a 5-year average 18/ For 1937 19/ For 1939 20/ Total dried whole milk and dried skim milk for human consumption 21/ For 1938

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information - September 27,1954

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FD 11-54 September 15, 1954

MARKETING DAIRY PRODUCTS BY WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

By D. R. Strobel[1]
Marketing Specialist

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Introduction

In developing world markets for United States dairy products, it is essential to know (1) the composition standards for these products as they are manufactured in the countries to which we desire to export, (2) the export, import and domestic quality standards of all dairy products, not only in the importing countries, but in the exporting countries that will be in competition for United States dairy exports.

Furthermore, it is essential to have information regarding the manufacturing process, application of grades, export markets and available prices in the various countries. A study of these essential factors was made in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. In each of these countries, in addition to meeting with Government officials and members of the dairy industry, the manufacture of the major dairy products and their grading was observed.

UNITED KINGDOM

The proposed sale with Section 550 funds of 14 million pounds of butter to United Kingdom for $6 million has caused much interest and confusion, in the present market situation, particularly with reference to butter.

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[1] The author wishes to acknowledge the valuable assistance and information supplied by the Agricultural attaches and their staffs, Government Officials, and Members of the Dairy Industry in the countries in which his study was made.

Butter rationing was lifted on May 9 and a free market exists. The present Ministry stocks will probably be depleted by the end of September, at which time they also will stop buying all domestically produced, butter. The Ministry is selling its stocks of New Zealand, Australian, and Danish butter at 370 shillings per 112 pounds at storage (46.5 cents a pound). It is selling its stocks of Dutch and Argentine butter at 380 shillings, 112 pounds (47 cents a pound).

The New Zealand-Australian butters on the British market contain an average of 1.5 percent salt and 16 percent or less of moisture. Danish butter contains an average of 0.8 percent salt and 16 percent or less moisture. Dutch butter contains no salt and 16 percent or less of moisture.

Prior to the end of rationing, approximately 50 percent of all butter sold was a blended butter made by blending New Zealand and Australian butter with Danish and Dutch butter in a proportion of approximately 2.25 to 1 and raising the salt content of the blended butter to 2 percent. At present, it is estimated that 30-50 percent of the butter sold is a blended butter of this type.

The per capita consumption of butter did not increase to the degree expected with the end of rationing and has leveled off at approximately 4 ounces per capita per week. The high quality of the margarine now being produced and the price differential between margarine and butter has been a contributing factor. Blended butter is selling for 4 shillings per pound and non-blended butter at approximately 4 shillings, 3 pence and margarine from 1 shilling, 4 pence to 1 shilling, 9 pence a pound. The total butter consumption in the United Kingdom from London south closely approximates the consumption from London north. Butter with a salt content of 4 percent is acceptable in the southern area.

The New Zealand contract had been terminated and the Danish contract was in the process of renegotiation. If the Danish contract is terminated, the demands of a completely free market will become apparent. What the total demand will be, and the type of butter that will be preferred, cannot be determined at this time.

The New Zealand and Australian Cheddar cheese on the United Kingdom market was similar in composition to Cheddar cheese produced in the United States. The grading of this cheese is quite similar and there is a close correlation between New Zealand, **finest, and Australia, choicest**, Cheddar cheese, and U. S. Grade A.

The New Zealand and Australian cheese, however, has a very close body with far less mechanical openings than appears in United States cheese. Cheddar cheese is selling on the retail market for 2 shillings to 2 shillings and 4 pence a pound.

Import and Domestic Standards

The United Kingdom has a requirement of not more than 16 percent moisture for both import and domestic butter. This is the only requirement. For sweetened and non-sweetened condensed milk, the requirement is 9 percent fat and 31 percent total milk solids. However, the United Kingdom apparently has made an exception to this standard in purchasing "evaporated full cream" milk from New Zealand on the American standard of 7.9 percent fat.

There are no composition standards for milk powder. Present contracts require the product to be of "sound and merchantable quality suitable for human consumption and free from adulteration"; to be "entirely free from hard lumps, objectionable flavor and odor"; and to "conform to regulations of Food and Drug Acts 1938-1950". Australian "roller 3/4 full cream milk powder" containing 25.4 percent butterfat has been purchased.

The only English standards for First Grade Cheddar cheese are that at 4 weeks its flavor shall be clean and mild, shall have a firm body, a close and smooth texture, an intact rind, uniform bandage and caps unstained, uniform color, a complete absence of gas holes, and a keeping quality of not less than 4 months.

Second Grade cheese must have a sufficiently clean and mild flavor to be palatable if consumed within 4 months; texture may be slightly open, a slightly weaker body than First Grade; may be slightly acid, rind reasonably intact, slight cracks permitted, appearance reasonable uniform, slight bleaching of color permitted. A few gas holes are permitted.

The quality of imported products is not checked by the British Ministry of Food. The Ministry buys on the grade of the exporting country and depends on the exporting country to check the quality shipped. New Zealand maintains in London the New Zealand Dairy Produce Marketing Commission. This commission has a chief dairy inspector and an inspection staff that checks all New Zealand exports received in the United Kingdom for quality. Australia also maintains a resident inspector to check the quality of Australian products arriving on the British market.

Domestic Production

Although domestic production of butter and cheese has been greatly expanded it constitutes only a small percentage of the total need for these products. The production of evaporated milk has greatly increased and a major portion of the British market is now supplied and exports of this product are now increasing. The principle dry milk manufactured is roller dried whole milk used as a baby food. This product is so extensively used that the Government subsidizes its production and makes it available on the British market at 10 pence, .5 penny for a 20-ounce can. It is marketed as "national dried milk."

The raw material requirements are the same for both fluid milk and milk used for manufactured products. A methylene blue as low as 30 minutes is permitted in the summer. Milk may be diverted by the local Milk Marketing Board from a manufacturing plant to a bottling plant as the need for additional fluid milk arises.

In general, plant clean-up is fair, but much old equipment needs replacement.

DENMARK

The situation in Denmark is largely dependent on the outcome of the renegotiation of the British contracts for both butter and bacon. If a satisfactory agreement is reached on the bacon contract, there will be a greater demand for skim milk for hog feeding and the production of butter will probably increase. If a favorable contract is not agreed upon, then cheese production will probably increase and butter production decrease. It is expected by the end of 1954 that butter production will have increased over 1953 by approximately 5 to 6 percent and cheese production will be slightly lower than the quantity produced in 1953.

In Denmark, the Federation of Danish Dairy Associations, with its policy making body the Agricultural Council, determines to a large degree Danish policies on dairy products manufactured and exported. The manufacture of both butter and cheese is largely controlled by cooperatives. A major portion of the butter exports is handled through export co-ops. However, approximately 85 percent of the cheese exports are handled by private exporters. There is no nonfat dry milk solids manufactured for human consumption. There are only 9 plants (1 co-op) that are condensing or manufacturing dry whole powder. The nonfat dry milk solids are manufactured and stored for animal feed during periods of short supply. Buttermilk is returned to the farmers.

Export Standards

The Danish export brand for butter and cheese is the "LUR" brand. Neither of these products can be exported without this quality mark appearing on the export package. Lur Brand butter contains less than 16 percent moisture, at least 80 percent butterfat, contains no preservative other than common salt and is made from pasteurized cream.

The Danish cheeses --- Samsoe, Danbo, Fynbo, Maribo, Havarti, and Danablu --- all must meet definite composition requirements as specified in a Ministry of Agriculture order of June 25, 1954. These requirements include fat and moisture content, consistency, color, rind, hole (where applicable), weight and size. The products are also graded for flavor. All plants desiring to export must obtain an export license.

After the initial inspection of the plant and of the product, all plants manufacturing butter must send samples once a week and all cheese plants must send cheese samples once a month to a central grading house in Copenhagen. These samples are graded independently by 2 manufacturers, 2 exporters, and one government grader. Flavor, body and texture, color, and appearance, are taken into consideration. It is possible for a product to obtain a grading of 15. To qualify for export, it must be graded 9 points or above by all parties grading the product. If a product fails to meet the export standard, the plant manufacturing the product is immediately stopped from exporting and cannot again export until the products meet the minimum requirements. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture inspectors can at any time visit a plant having an export license and check the product or they may check the product at any point prior to the loading for export.

The butter is kept at the central grading house for 14 days at 13° C. and then again graded. At present, the Ministry of Agriculture does not have up-to-date detailed grades for dry milks and condensed milks. They are now promulgating such standards which will be patterned after United States Standards for these products.

An outstanding job is being done in assuring that only top quality butter and cheese (the 2 major Danish export dairy products) are being exported.

Characteristics of Products

Danish butter is a highly cultured butter with as high as 6-8 percent culture being added to the cream with a ripening period up to 24 hours. Export butter usually averages about .8 percent salt, 15.5 percent moisture, and 81.5 percent fat. The butter has a tendency to have an acid flavor due to the high percentage of starter and the long ripening period used. It is the practice in Denmark, if the butter is not printed within 30 minutes after it has been pulled from the churn, that it is reworked prior to printing. It is slightly softer in body than United States butter. It is made from all factory separated milk and is free from all flavor defects that are associated with the farm separated cream butter that constitues U. S. Grade B butter and below. The cheeses are of good quality. A description of the cheeses is contained in Danish publications. Present Danish cheese names were adopted as a result of the Conference which established the point of origin of cheeses and gave the exclusive right to certain countries to use the commonly established names for cheeses that originated in such countries.

Raw Material and Plants

As previously stated, the same milk is used for bottled milk as for manufactured dairy products and most of the butter and cheese plants bottle sufficient milk to supply the needs of the local community. There are no uniform raw milk requirements nor any local government or Federal government requirements. The plants run methylene blues and plant records indicated that a high percentage of the milk did not decolorize methylene blue in 3½ to 4 hours. Western Europe has experienced a very cool summer which has assisted in the maintenance of milk quality. Plant equipment was modern and of stainless steel. Plant cleanup was good but, as is characteristic of Western Europe, all sanitary pipe lines are not taken down each day but are cleaned in place. Conventional fittings and conventional valves are used. Milk is pasteurized by HTST pasteurization. The bulk of the butter packed for export is packaged in wooden casks containing net weights of 112 pounds or 56 pounds. However, small prints in aluminum foil wrappers are being exported in fibre board boxes.

Export Markets and Export Prices[1]

Seventy-five percent of Danish butter production has been going to the United Kingdom under the provisions of the present contract. If the contract is not renewed, the Danes still hope to sell 70 - 75 percent of their butter on the British market. The remaining 25 percent has gone to United States Armed Forces in Germany, and to Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, and the U.S.S.R. Their present principal cheese export markets are Western Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

The major manufacturer of sterilized milk, evaporated milk, sweetened condensed, and whole milk powder stated that 90 percent of the exports of these products were going to South America, Africa, and East Asia. He reported his export prices, f.o.b. plant, as follows:

FULL-CREAM NATURAL STERILIZED MILK 3.5 percent fat - 48 - 16 oz. tins to a case	$5.00 per case
FULL-CREAM UNSWEETENED EVAPORATED MILK 8 percent fat - 48 - 14½ oz. tins to a case	$5.60 per case
FULL-CREAM SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK 43 percent sucrose, 8 percent fat, 48 - 14 oz. tins to a case	$6.50 per case
SWEETENED (SKIMMED) CONDENSED MILK 46 percent sucrose, 48 - 14 oz. tins to a case	$4.50 per case

This plant was manufacturing 5,000 ~~tons~~ lbs. per day of roller full-cream milk powder 24 percent fat, 2.5 percent moisture, which was reported as being exported at approximately 20 cents per pound. This product was reported to have been exported and sold in Washington State.

Five thousand ~~tons~~ lbs. per day of spray full-cream milk powder, 26 percent fat, 2 percent moisture was also being manufactured.

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[1] The export prices given in this study are not from Official Government reports, but as reported by plant managers and other individuals visited.

The export prices on this product were given as 26 cents a pound (packaged 2, 30-pound cannisters to a case). From another source, it was reported that spray dry whole milk, 24 one-pound tins per case, was being exported f.o.b. plant at approximately 39 cents per pound; evaporated milk $5.80 per case 48- 14½ oz. tins; sweetened condensed $6.52 a case 48 - 14 oz. tins.

In one Danish plant, 65 percent fat, pasteurized cream, to which 4 percent starter was added, was being frozen in 25-kilo circular tins with a screw cap. This product was being exported to Venezuela at approximately 36.4 cents per pound. At another plant a type of cottage cheese was being made and delivered to Western Germany at approximately 12.7 cents a pound.

Danish blue cheese was reported at the export price of 26.5 cents per pound, c.i.f. England. One plant visited was making a small quantity of Cheddar cheese for export to the United Kingdom. The export price quoted was approximately 26.6 cents per pound f.o.b. plant.

Miscellaneous

It was noted that practically all cheese was being marketed as mild or medium cured. Products not bearing the"LUR" brand may be sold on the domestic market, but usually demand a lower price than LUR brand products sold domestically. Butter was selling on the retail market for 7 kroner, 30 ore per kilo (approximately 47 cents per pound). Present per capita butter consumption is 8 kilo (17.6 pounds) per year. Oleomargarine is selling for 3 kroner, 25 ore (approximately 21 cents a pound). Oleomargarine consumption is 17.5 kilo (38.5 pounds) per capita per year. Milk producers received for their milk approximately 5.5 cents per liter. Of the total quantity of milk received, over 50 percent was returned to producers as skim milk and buttermilk. The company that is the major producer of margarine in Denmark is also a major producer of process cheese and manufactures approximately two and one-half million kilos of processed cheese per year. Approximately 80 percent is a Samso-Maribo type process cheese and 20 percent Cheddar-Gouda type process cheese. The bulk of this production (75 percent) is exported to England, and the remainder to North Africa and Belgium.

Although no subsidies were admitted at the present time, there is a history of the government paying bonuses to encourage the sale of farmer milk for certain product use.

NORWAY

In 1954, due to a decrease in milk production, there has been a drop in the manufacture of butter and cheese. However, Norway's butter production will be adequate for its needs and from January to May, 686 metric tons have been exported. During this same period, principally to the United Kingdom, a total of 520 metric tons of cheese has been exported. There is normally no import of butter into Norway and only 74 metric tons of cheese was imported from January to May, 1954.

Within Norway, there is a very high consumption of whey cheese manufactured from both cows' and goats' milk. The casein obtained from the skim milk results in a production of between 4,100 and 4,600 metric tons of rennet casein and between 200 and 250 metric tons of acid casein. From January to May, 1954, 688 tons of casein was exported. However, between 200 and 300 tons of acid casein is imported annually. Evaporated and sweetened condensed milk are not major items of production in Norway. The quantity manufactured is largely exported. Dry milks are not produced for human consumption, but for use as animal feed in periods of short feed supply.

Export and Domestic Standards

The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture has registered with the Norwegian patent office the"Four-Leaf Clover Brand". The Ministry of Agriculture determines the commodity which may use this brand and the conditions under which it may be applied. At present, there are provisions for "Four-Leaf Clover Brand" butter and cheese. Both of these products must grade a total of 10 out of 15 points in order to be of Four-Leaf Clover quality. Butter must be made from pasteurized cream, contain not more than 16 percent moisture, no synthetic dyes and no other added material except salt. Cheese has to meet an additional requirement specifying minimum percentages of fat.

The actual application of the grades may be made by authorized graders, the principal one of whom at present is a member of the Minister of Agriculture's staff. Plants are required to submit samples for analysis to the Government dairy laboratory. The plant and plant stocks are subject to the inspection of inspectors from the dairy laboratory at any time. A dairy plant loses the right to use the "Four-Leaf Clover Brand" is 3 out of 5 consecutive samples fail to meet the requirements or if the dairy plant does not follow the Ministry of Agriculture regulations. The Ministry of Agriculture is also authorized by law to supervise the importation, production, and marketing of all cheese.

The Ministry approves the name under which the cheese is marketed and requires that all cheese with a fat content in excess of 20 percent be marked according to the fat content. All producers and importers must be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and are assigned a registration number which all cheeses marketed by them must bear. If an imported foreign cheese does not bear an official approval stamp from the country of origin, it must be re-marked in Norway.

The Ministry of Agriculture regulations require that evaporated milk must contain at least 7.8 percent fat and 25 percent total milk solids; sweetened condensed milk must have at least 30 percent total milk solids; dry whole milk must contain at least 26 percent fat; and dry skim milk must contain less than 1.6% fat.

Characteristics of Products

Norwegian butter for domestic consumption averages about 1 percent salt, and is not a highly cultured butter. In flavor and characteristics, it is similar to U. S. Grade AA and U. S. Grade A butter. Butter for domestic consumption is packaged in ½ kilo and ¼ kilo packages and there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of foil wrapped butter. Most of the butter manufactured for export is unsalted. The exceptions to this that were observed were an 8 percent salt butter being packaged in 1-pound, 5-pound, and 25-pound tins for export to Trinidad, and a 2 percent salt, 17 percent moisture butter being sent to Germany. One-half kilo prints of butter were being sent to Africa. Fifty-pound wooden casts of unsalted butter were being exported to Belgium.

The Norwegians produce a wide variety of cheeses. They produce probably more different types of cheese from goat's milk, combinations of goat's milk and cow's milk, and whey cheese than any other Scandanivan country. Most of these cheeses would not be readily acceptable on the United States market.

Raw Materials and Plants

The raw material requirements for milk used in the "Four-Leaf Clover Brand" products specify that a methylene blue test shall be run. However, there is no rejection requirement established by the Government. In Norway, the same quality milk is used for fluid milk and for manufactured products. The dairy plant that supplies all the fluid milk to the city of Oslo was visited. This plant receives 175,000,000 kilograms of milk per year and at present 500 thousand kilograms per day, of which 350,000 kilograms is processed as fluid milk and the remainder as butter, cheese, condensed, and evaporated milk.

Of the Oslo plant's year's receipts of milk, 25 percent goes back to the farmers as skim milk. The evaporated milk manufactured contains 8 percent fat and not less than 25 percent total milk solids. This milk was exported in fibre board cases with wood frame ends and in wooden boxes. The butter's composition is 80 percent fat, 16 percent moisture, and 1 percent salt. Five-tenths percent culture is used with an 18-hour ripening period. All pipelines in this plant were cleaned in place. There was good laboratory control on all products.

Export Markets and Prices

Of Norway's 686 metric tons of butter exports from January-May, 1954, 482 metric tons went to the United Kingdom and 74 metric tons to the British West Indies (Trinidad). Tunis, Morocco and Algiers received small quantities. The average export price for butter is 46 cents a pound.

The United Kingdom was the principal market for cheese exported from Norway and from January to May 1954, received 186 metric tons. Cheese was also exported to the United States, Sweden, Western Germany, Denmark, Canada, and Algiers. The average export price for goats' and whey cheese was 40 cents per pound and for other cheese 34.9 cents per pound. For January-May 1954, 33 metric tons of the 46 metric tons of evaporated milk exported went to Greece; 36 metric tons (the total export for this period) of sweetened condensed milk also sent to Greece. The export prices for these products were 13.4 cents per pound for sweetened condensed milk and 11.4 cents per pound for evaporated milk. All export prices are f.o.b. Norway.

Miscellaneous

The per capita consumption of butter is 3 kilos (6.6 pounds) per year. As compared with a per capita consumption of margarine of 20 kilos (44 pounds) per year. The margarine is made of approximately 50 percent whale oil and the remaining ingredients are copra and soy bean oil. Dairy products imported to Norway from the United States are subject to Norwegian customs tariffs as follows:

Butter 17.8 cents per pound; cheese and milk powder 7.6 cents per pound; evaporated milk 3 cents a pound; sweetened condensed milk 5.1 cents a pound; casein 9.5 cents a pound.

A processing subsidy is paid to manufacturers. This makes it possible for bottled milk to sell at approximately the price paid producers.

SWEDEN

Sweden is practically self-sufficient in milk and dairy products. The chief dairy export is butter of which approximately 13.5 metric tons were exported in 1953, or almost twice the total of all other dairy product exports. Indications are that there will be a 2 percent drop in total milk production and a 5 percent drop in the quantity of butter manufactured in 1954.

The Swedish Dairy Association (SMR), the farmers dairy association, handles approximately 98 percent of all milk sold to Swedish dairies. This organization through its cooperative plants also manufactures approximately 98 percent of all butter and 94 percent of all cheese. As in other Scandinavian countries, a high percentage of total milk receipts are returned to the farmer as skim milk for feeding. In 1953, this figure was reported as 48 percent of total milk receipts. The cooperative, Milk Central, handles approximately one-fifth of all milk produced in Sweden. The SMR controls both butter and cheese storage and the export of these products. As in Norway, Sweden utilizes whey in the form of whey cheese.

Export and Domestic Standards

Sweden has established the Rune brand standard for butter and cheese, and requires that export products meet the specified requirements. Butter must be manufactured from pasteurized cream, contain not more than 16 percent moisture, and not be blended with any aniline coloring or with any preservative except common salt. In addition, it must fulfill certain quality requirements for taste and aroma, consistency and other characteristics such as texture, distribution of salt, color, and eveness of color. In order to carry the Rune Brand it must receive a total of 8 points out of a possible 12. A plant that has been approved for the manufacture of Rune butter must submit 24 samples a year to the State testing laboratory for grading. Six out of the 24 samples submitted must be in wood casks (50.8 kilos per cask). Samples are also obtained from wholesalers and on the open retail market. Keeping-quality tests are made on the butter, but the results of these tests do not determine the right to use the Rune Brand. The right to use the brand is withdrawn if the product fails to satisfy the prescribed conditions in 3 of 5 consecutive tests. The right is forfeited immediately if the butter exceeds 16 percent moisture. Once the brand right is withdrawn, the products must pass 2 consecutive tests before the trademark can again be used. Individual gradings of the samples are made by 6 judges representing the control organization, dairy advisors, retail trade, and manufacturers. Cheese and whey products are graded in a similar manner with 12 samples being submitted per year for grading.

The grading of products was observed as well as the grading of butter preparatory to cold storage. The application of the grades was good and the products carrying the Rune Brand would be comparable to United States top grade products. The butter for export averages 82 percent fat, contains not over 16 percent moisture, and may be salted up to 1½ percent, depending on the market of destination. The Rune Brand has not been applied to the remaining manufactured products. Dry whole milk ranges in fat content from 24 to 26 percent. No specific requirements were noted for evaporated and condensed milk.

Characteristics of Products

Domestic butter is similar in composition to the export butter. In its manufacture as high as 6 percent starter may be used and the cream may be ripened for 15 hours at 14° C. The moisture ranges from 15.3 to 16 percent and the salt content from 1.4 to 1.5. The butter tasted was of high quality and free from any off-flavors or odors. Swedish cheeses include cheeses of the Swiss, Gouda, Cheddar, Port-Salut, and mold types in addition to cheeses native to Sweden. Whey cheese is made with varying percentages of fat, with and without sucrose added, and with or without added fat. Swiss-type process cheese is manufactured and its quality and packaging is excellent. Novel packages to further merchandising have been developed, such as a cylindrical tube with a sliding bottom. When the bottom is pushed the processed cheese moves out of the tube. At the top of the tube is a permanently fixed thread with which circular slices of the cheese can be cut.

Raw Material and Plants

The same quality milk is used for bottled milk as for manufactured dairy products. The plants run methylene blue tests 3 times a month and 3 acceptable classes have been established. The requirements for the Classes of milk are: Class I - a reduction time of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; Class II - less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, but not less than 30 minutes; Class III - less than 30 minutes. There exists a slight price differential between the classes. It was stated that, on the average, 5 percent of the milk production would fall in Class III. Sediment tests are run twice a month. However, the requirements are not rigid.

The plant observed was bottling milk, churning butter, manufacturing cheese, processed cheese, and whey cheese. It was well equipped and plant sanitation and laboratory control appeared to be good. All conventional sanitary piping was cleaned in place.

Export Markets

The chief export product is butter. In 1953, approximately 35 percent of the total butter exported (13,470 metric tons) went to the U.S.S.R. The bulk of the remainder went to Switzerland, Western Germany, and Eastern Germany. The export price of butter in 1953 averaged approximately 48.2 cents a pound. This export price, and the export price of dried and condensed milk were lower than the domestic prices. The export loss was covered from a fund derived from internal fees on dairy products. It was indicated that export prices would average less in 1954 than in 1953. The U.S.S.R. is apparently a major market in 1954 at an indicated price of approximately 46.8 cents per pound.

Miscellaneous

It was reported that 2.8 ore (less than 1 cent) per liter was paid as a general subsidy to producers. There was very little difference in per-capita consumption in butter and margarine in Sweden. The retail price of Rune brand butter was 6 kroner 35 ore per kilo (55 cents per pound) compared to 3 kroner 85 ore per kilo (33.6 cents per pound) for margarine. Although an excellent process cheese is being manufactured, domestic consumption is approximately .2 kilo per year compared to 8 kilo per year for natural cheese.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland normally imports very small quantities of butter, but since January 1954 imports have practically ceased because of surplus production of domestic butter. The Swiss export a large volume of cheese. However, it is also a cheese-importing country, buying small quantities of cheeses it does not produce. Roller dried whole milk is imported for use in the manufacture of Swiss milk chocolate. Over 90 percent of the exports of dry whole milk are in the form of specialized infant food.

In Switzerland, the Central Union of Swiss Milk Producers controls the production of milk. This organization is the central organization of all of the cooperatives. The Swiss Cheese Union, a producer organization, controls the manufacture and marketing of Swiss cheese. The Butyra is a semi-official organization controlled by the Central Union that controls the manufacture, marketing, and butter supply in Switzerland. The manufacture of sweetened and unsweetened condensed milks and to a large degree the manufacture of dried milks are controlled by private industry.

Export and Domestic Standards

There are no Government quality standards for dairy products. The Swiss Cheese Union has quality requirements for the production of Emmental, Gruyere, and Sbrinz cheeses. These standards for export and domestic production contain weight, size, rind, holes, color, texture, fat, moisture, flavor and aroma, and salt requirements. The cheeses are graded in accordance with a scale of points. A maximum of 5 points each for eyes, texture and color, flavor and aroma, and exterior, shape, and aging, or a total of 20 points are provided. A rating of good to very good for a factor carries a point rating of 4.5 to 5; satisfactory to good, a rating of 3.5 to 4; partly satisfactory to satisfactory, a rating of 2.5 to 3; and partly satisfactory a rating of 2. Only top grade cheeses are approved for export. Inspectors of the Swiss Cheese Union inspect the cheese for export and apply the export grade.

Although no butter is exported, the Butyra has developed requirements for the "Floralp" brand of butter for domestic consumption. The requirements for the use of this brand includes acidity and fat requirements for the cream used, a pasteurization requirement, and composition and quality requirements for the butter. The butter contains not more than 15.5 percent moisture and not less than 83.5 percent fat.

A total of 20 points is used in grading -- taste and aroma 12 points; texture and consistency 6 points; and color 2 points. "Floralp" butter must have a minimum point score of 18.5 of which at least 11 are for taste. Over 50 percent of all domestically-produced butter carried the "Floralp" brand. Dry whole milk for the chocolate industry is manufactured with a 25-26 percent butterfat. Dry whole milk manufactured for other purposes is usually 28-29 percent fat. Unsweetened condensed milk produced for export has a fat content of 9-9½ percent and a solids content of 33 percent.

Characteristics of Products

The domestic butter is mildly cultured with about 3 percent starter being added to the cream. The butter tasted was of high quality and free from off flavors or odors, but of weaker body than United States butter. In one lot observed, free moisture was apparent, resulting in a leaky butter. Sweetened condensed milk, condensed unsweetened milk, sterilized whole milk, and a series of specialized condensed milks flavored with chocolate, caramel, mokka and vanilla were tasted. These products were good in all respects with the exception that the sterilized milk had a typical cooked flavor. One of the largest manufacturers of condensed milks is now canning part of its production in aluminum cans and plans to use aluminum cans entirely in the near future. This same company will have in commercial production within a year a sterilized whole milk produced by the process known as "uperization". Milk produced by this process was sampled and was free of cooked flavor and discoloration. The process is patented in Europe and in the United States and apparently involves sonic vibration (or sound waves) plus live steam injection with the excess moisture being removed in a vacuum unit. Sweetened condensed milk being exported contains 9 percent fat and 45 percent sugar.

Raw Material and Plants

There is only one quality raw milk produced in Switzerland. The raw milk requirements are low. However, by farmer delivery of milk twice a day to receiving stations where the milk is immediately cooled, bacterial growth is kept at a minimum. Methylene blue records showed a very high percentage of the milk not decolorizing in 3½ hours. Sediment tests are also run, but the requirements are not rigid. A small family-operated Swiss cheese factory was visited in the Emmental Valley. The production of this factory was 2 Swiss cheese wheels a day. The appearance of this small operation and 2 other plants visited was good. Sanitary pipelines are not taken down for cleaning.

Export Markets and Prices

The chief export markets are the United States, Italy, France, and Belgium. There are no definite fixed export markets for processed cheese, but probably this product will continue to go to the United Kingdom, Canada, and Italy. Sterilized whole milk, 500-gram cans, 48 cans per case was being shipped to Africa at a price of 38 Swiss francs ($8.74) f.o.b. Antwerp per case. Sterilized milk in heavy wooden cases is being delivered in Manila at a price of between 14 and 15 cents per 500-gram tin. Unsweetened condensed milk and sterilized milk were being sent to North Africa, South America, and all areas of the Middle East and Far East.

Miscellaneous

The per-capita consumption of butter per year is approximately 6 kilos (13.2 pounds). The retail butter price in Switzerland is 10 francs per kilo (approximately $1.04 a pound). The yearly per-capita consumption for margarine is .5 kilos. The price of this product is 4 francs per kilo (41.8 cents per pound). The yearly per-capita consumption of cheese is 8 kilos (17.6 pounds).

Both the price of fluid milk and butter is subsidized. At present, the fluid milk subsidy is between 2 and 4 centimes per kilo, and for butter 60 centimes (14 cents) per kilo. These payments are made from a Compensation Fund which is partially supported by a supplementary tax of one Swiss franc per kilogram levied on all imported butter at the time of entry. There are also import tariffs on cheese, but the present rates are very low. The deficits of the price Compensation Fund are paid by the Government. It is estimated that 14.4 million Swiss francs (approximately $3,300,000) will be spent in dairy subsidies in 1954.

THE NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands is a major exporting country of dairy products. Approximately 54 percent of the total cheese production, 68 percent of the total butter production, 74 percent of the total condensed milk production and 74 percent of the total milk powder production are exported.

Cooperatives are a major factor in the Dutch dairy industry. Over 80 percent of all milk produced is now processed in factories, 70 percent of which are cooperatives. However, the plants manufacturing condensed milks and dried milks are practically 100 percent privately owned. The central control agency for all the dairy cooperatives is the General Netherlands Dairy Union (FNZ). The privately owned factories have a national organization known as the Society for Dairy Industry and Milk Hygiene (VVZM). The cooperatives also have cooperative dairy products marketing societies which now total 7.

The Dairy Products Control Board, composed of private and cooperative industry representatives and government representatives, controls the marketing and production of all dairy products. This board issues import and export licenses and may establish prices and levies. Operating under this board is the Dairy Products Purchasing Bureau which is maintained by levies assessed against all milk producers. This bureau purchases surplus products at a guaranteed price and resells such products on the world market for the best price obtainable. On July 17, 1954, the purchase bureau stocks were reported in metric tons as follows:

Butter	9,183
Roller Nonfat..	5,335
Spray Nonfat...	14,000
Cheese(Gouda)..	90

In addition to selling nonfat on the export market, the nonfat is being sold on the domestic market for animal feed at a little more than one-half of the purchase price (3 percent of dry grass is added to the nonfat powder prior to sale as animal feed). Plants selling butter to the purchase bureau pay one month's cold storage, transportation to storage, and the cost of freezing the butter. A plant offering nonfat pays one month's storage and transportation. Any plant making direct export sales is reimbursed the amount of producer levy for the quantity of milk used in the manufacture of the export products. This reimbursement is distributed by the plant back to the producers.

Export Standards

The grading of dairy products is principally for the export market. Butter and cheese are analyzed for composition and purity by Butter and Cheese Control Stations located throughout the Netherlands. The composition and purity for condensed milks and dried milks are checked by the Control Institute for Milk Products (CvM) located at The Hague. These control stations actually are maintained by the industry but are under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Butter samples are picked up and taken to the control stations where they are analyzed for moisture, Reichert-Meissl, fat, copper, and iron content, and foreign fats. The butter must contain at least 80 percent fat, not less than 16 percent moisture, and have a Reichert-Meissl value of 25-32. In addition to the requirements for composition, there are additional quality requirements established by the Dairy Quality Control Board (ZKB) located in Amsterdam. The ZKB is also an industry sponsored and supported organization.

The butter is checked for flavor, taste and other characteristics. It is classified into 4 grades -- 1 through 4, representing good, medium, poor, and very poor quality butter respectively. Only Grade 1 butter is permitted to use the quality mark of the ZKB. There are no definite flavor classifications provided but it is provided that Grade 1 butter must not have excessive loose moisture and must have a firm body. Weights and containers and parchment wrappings for the export butter are also checked.

Cheese samples are sent to a Cheese Control Laboratory to determine composition and purity. Definite fats and moistures are established for different types of cheese. These fats and moistures may vary for factory Gouda cheese with the time of the year, but may not exceed specified limits. There are no detailed flavor classifications for cheese. However, the quality is taken into consideration in the application of the export brand, and cheeses must be of specified ages before they may be exported. Cheddar cheese must be at the time of export at least 12 weeks old. No control is exercised over the manufacture of the cheese.

Dried milks are tested for aroma, taste, appearance, solubility, chemical composition, bacteria content, and keeping quality. Extra grade and standard grades have been established with specific requirements for each grade as follows:

Insolubility Figure	Extra Quality	Standard Quality
For spray powder	Less than 0.3	Less than 1.0
For full cream roller powder	Less than 12.0	Less than 14.0
For partly skimmed and skimmed roller powder	Less than 10.0	Less than 12.0

	Extra Quality	Standard Quality
Fat content in the dry matter:		
For full cream or partly skimmed milk powder	Fat content indicated on the packing must be minimum.	Fat content indicated on the packing must be minimum.
For skimmed milk powder	Max. 1.0%	Max. 2.0%
Moisture content;		
Full cream milk powder	3.0%	3.5%
Partly skimmed and skimmed milk powder	4.0%	4.5%
Acidity:		
Spray powder	Less than 16°D.	Less than 18°D.
Spray powder	12° -16° Dornic	12° - 18°D.
Neutralizer:		
Spray powder	Absent	Absent
Phosphatase	Absent	Absent
Alkali figure of the ash:		
Spray powder: Jan.-Apr.	Max. 21.0	Max. 22.0
May and June	Max. 22.0	Max. 23.0
July - Dec.	Max. 23.0	Max. 24.0
Roller powder: Jan.-Apr.	Max. 22.0	Max. 23.0
May and June	Max. 23.0	Max. 24.0
July-Dec.	Max. 24.0	Max. 25.0
Bacterial count:		
Spray powder	Less than 250,000 per gram	Less than 1,000,000 per gram
Roller powder	Less than 50,000 per gram	Less than 125,000 per gram

Only extra or standard grade powder may be exported. The minimum requirements for export are for aroma and taste equivalent to the requirements of standard quality milk powder, and a moisture content of not more than 5 percent in the case of full cream powder and not more than 5.5 percent in the case of partially skimmed and skimmed milk powder. As will be noted, the powder is permitted to be exported with a higher moisture content than is permitted in the standards.

Definite grades have not been established for condensed milk. The unsweetened condensed milk or evaporated milk is manufactured to contain 7.8 percent fat and 25.9 percent milk solids. Sweetened condensed milk contains 8% fat.

Processed cheese exported is checked for appearance. It must not be seriously misshapen, fully soft or pasty, crumbly, mottled, discolored, or contain dirt or visible foreign bodies. The statement is made that "the aroma and taste may not deviate."

Characteristics of Products

Dutch butter is a non-salted, lightly cultured butter. Dutch butter observed on the British market had surface darkening of the color, but otherwise was satisfactory in quality. The butter tasted in the Netherlands was of high quality except for one lot of butter that was described as "whole milk butter." This butter was slightly off in flavor and was very leaky.

The whole milk powder varies in fat up to 28 percent in accordance with the order being filled. In one plant, dry whole milk was being packed in 56-pound tins for export to Bolivia. It was stated that this export market had been lost but that as a result of a Government subsidy it was now possible to be competitive and the market had been regained.

As noted in a Dutch plant manufacturing Gouda cheese, the size of the cheese was determined by the export destination. If the cheese was being exported to a warm country, it was made as small as 4-1/2 kilos (9.9 pounds) per cheese.

Practically all of the Dutch cheese is being marketed as green or not more than medium cured cheese.

Raw Material and Plants

The same quality of milk is used for all products in the Netherlands. Both the industry and cooperative organizations have raw milk requirements . However, the requirement is based on methylene blue reduction time and the hours required for Class I, II, and III milk are in accordance with the prevailing atmospheric temperature at 10 a.m. in the morning on the day that the test is made. If the atmospheric temperature is approximately 70° F. the milk is required only to have a reduction time of over 1 hour to be Class I. If the evening milk is delivered in the evening, then this milk must have a reduction time of over 3 hours for Class I. The temperature specifications go down as low as a temperature of 39° F. At these temperatures, a reduction time of over 5 hours is required for Class I, except for evening milk delivered in the evening which must not decolorize in 6 hours. The requirements for Class III range from 30 minutes or less to 3 hours except, for evening milk delivered in the evening which ranges from 1-1/2 to 3 hours.

A premium of 1 centime (.2 cents) per liter is paid for Class I milk. The regular price is paid for Class II milk and Class III milk receives a penalty of one centime per liter.

Sediment tests are also run and if a producer continually has excessive sediment, a special penalty is assessed every 3 months. Farms are inspected 4 times a year (at least 1 inspection must be made during milking). At the end of the year, a farmer is paid a premium if his stable and herd have been in good condition for the year. This premium is based on the number of cows in the herd.

Plant conditions ranged from "fair" to "excellent" with sanitary piping being cleaned in place.

Export Markets and Export Prices

The Netherlands Government has an agreement with Belgium under which Dutch butter is sold at 6 guldens, 46 cents per kilo (75 cents a pound)-- this includes a levy of 2 gulden, 44 cents (27 cents a pound) -- this levy is divided between the Netherlands and Belgium Governments.

Evaporated milk is sold by the Netherlands to Belgium at 23 guldens, 35 cents ($6.06)per case 48-14-1/2 oz. cans -- this includes a levy of 3 guldens, 25 cents (84 cents per case). The levy is placed on these products so that those manufactured in Belgium can be competitive in price with the imported Netherland products.

The Netherland f.a.s. port prices per pound for other markets are approximately as follows: factory Gouda,21 cents; factory Edam,15.5 cents; butter,48.2 cents; unsweetened condensed milk, 11.3 cents; sweetened condensed, 12.1 cents; condensed sweetened skimmed, 8.1 cents; dry whole spray, 20.1 cents; dry whole roller, 19.6 cents, and nonfat spray, 8.6 cents.

The export emphasis for condensed and powdered milks is being placed on the African and Far Eastern markets. It was reported that the Netherlands has dealt quite heavily in butter with the U.S.S.R. and with nations of the Soviet Bloc, and indications are that this trade will continue. Netherlands butter has been on the British market and will continue there. It was noted that the natural cheese production of a cheese producing plant was being exported to Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom with smaller quantities being sent to the United States and Central and South America. Processed cheese is being placed in the same markets.

Miscellaneous

The per capita consumption of butter is approximately 2.8 kilos (6.2 pounds) per year with a purchase price of 54 cents a pound. The per-capita consumption of margarine is approximately 18 kilos per year (36 pounds) with a retail price of 18.3 cents per pound. Cheese consumption is approximately 5.1 kilos (10.2 pounds) per year.

The Ministry of Agriculture maintains Agricultural Equalization Funds from which direct subsidies are paid to milk producers. In addition to the Ministry Fund, the industry maintains a Dairy Fund supported by direct levy on all milk producers. Direct subsidy payments are made from this fund to producers to encourage the delivery of milk for fluid consumption which in the Netherlands is not as favorable a market as milk being delivered for manufacture into dairy products. In July, it was announced that butter sales to the United Kingdom would be subsidized to the amount of 15 Dutch cents per kilo (approximately 3 cents) from the Dairy Fund to enable Dutch exporters to compete on this market. As previously stated, the export of milk powder, and also condensed milk, to Bolivia is being subsidized from the Dairy Fund. It should be noted that the general Dutch export price for butter is below the retail selling price on the domestic Netherlands market.

In the Netherlands, milk for fluid consumption is standardized down to 2.5 percent fat.

At the present time, the Netherlands has the following import duties on manufactured products:

Evaporated and sweetened condensed milk, 15 percent ad valorem (10 - 50 percent sugar -- 11 guldens, 40 cents per hundred kilos added; over 50 percent sugar -- 22 guldens, 80 cents per hundred kilos added); dried milks, dry whey, and butter, 15 percent ad valorem.

BELGIUM

Belgium is not a major dairy exporting or importing country. The major import is hard cheese of which approximately 70 million pounds is imported yearly. This import of cheese, all imports of butter, and practically all imports of dried milks and condensed milks are imported from the Netherlands. This situation will continue as long as the Netherlands can fulfill the demand.

Butter production has increased so that the import of butter will be less in 1954 than the 28 million pounds imported in 1953. By agreement between the Dutch and Belgium Governments, minimum import prices have been established for butter and unsweetened condensed milk.

Cooperatives have not been developed in Belgium as much as in other European countries. However, butter, cheese, and dry milks, are manufactured by both cooperatives and private companies. All of the evaporated milk is manufactured by one private company. The Government pays a subsidy to the manufacturers of dry milks, sweetened condensed, and cheese. This subsidy is the difference between the domestic costs of production of these products and the price of imported products.

Export and Domestic Standards

The Belgium Government has established a Belgian mark for the use on export and domestic products. The Ministry of Agriculture makes dairy regulations. These regulations are applied by the National Dairy Service supported by the industry. The National Dairy Service has 9 regional offices with a chief inspector and an inspection staff. The Ministry has 4 inspectors who check on the overall application of the requirements. Cheese is checked once a month at the factory. Samples of dry milk and butter are sent to the laboratory once a month for analysis. Butter composition requirements include 82 percent fat and less than 16 percent moisture.

Characteristics of Products

The Belgian butter tasted is a non-salted cultured butter. The cream used in manufacturing is cultured with 4 to 5 percent starter. The flavor and body and texture characteristics of the butter would not be comparable to U. S. Grade AA or Grade A, but would be better than U. S. Grade B or 90 Score Butter.

In general, the products tasted were inferior to the top quality of products manufactured in the United States.

Raw Material and Plants

A Grade A requirement for milk for fluid consumption has been established. This requirement only specifies, however, that the milk shall not decolorize methylene blue in less than 2 hours.

A premium of 35 centimes a liter (.8 cents) is paid for Grade A milk. If a producer's milk fails to meet this requirement 3 times in a month, he loses the premium. A major bottling plant visited had 5 percent of their volume qualifying as Grade A. There are no quality requirements for raw milk received other than the methylene blue requirement for Grade A.

On the basis of the limited number of plants visited, it was observed that much improvement could be made in the quality of the raw milk received for processing, and with one exception in plant sanitation and cleanup. One plant had excellent cleanup and was one of two plants observed in Western Europe that daily took down all sanitary piping for thorough cleaning.

Export Markets and Export Prices

In one plant visited, milk that had been heated to 90° C. was being sent in small top, glass, liter bottles to the Belgian Congo. A special metal cap on the bottle permitted the introduction of oxygen. The pressure of the introduced oxygen against a rubber gasket closed the small hole in the metal cap and prevented the escape of the oxygen. This milk was being delivered to the Congo for 20 francs (40 cents) per liter. From another plant visited, spray-dried nonfat solids were being exported to India and Belgian Congo in tin containers holding 56 pounds. The export price of this product f.o.b. Antwerp was 10 francs .50 centimes per kilo (9.09 cents per pound). Evaporated milk (American standard) is being sold for 280 francs ($5.60) per case 48 - 14½ oz. cans for export to Belgian Congo.

Miscellaneous

In a Belgian plant of an American firm, the only vent filled operation in Western Europe for evaporated milk was observed. The Government sets a minimum price to be paid for milk. A subsidy is paid to producers producing milk used in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

The per-capita consumption of butter is 11.5 kilos (25.3 pounds) per year with a retail price of 94 francs per kilo (85.4 cents per pound). Per-capita consumption of margarine is 8

FRANCE

France is now a country of dairy surpluses. As a result of this situation, the Government has announced programs for the support of both butter and cheese in storage. A guarantee by the Government for the losses which may result from the difference between the storage price and the price at which private firms will have to sell their storage butter after November 1, 1954 has been announced. A more recent announcement stated that the Government will be responsible for the difference between the price of cheese entering storage and the price when it leaves storage if the latter price is less. The Government is to be responsible for the difference up to an amount agreed to in a "letter of agreement" covering the given operations, but in no case more than 35 francs per kilo. If the price of cheese coming out of storage is higher than cost plus storage fees the seller must pay part of the difference to the State as provided in the "letter of agreement." One plant visited in France had 500 tons of butter in storage.

Export and Domestic Standards

France has composition standards of fat and moisture for all types of natural cheeses manufactured. There are no additional quality standards for cheese. There are regulations requiring that concentrated and dried milks be properly labeled.

Butter is defined as containing per 100 grams of the finished product: a maximum of 16 grams of moisture, and not more than 18 grams of other matter. Only vegetable coloring is permitted. If the butter contains 10 grams of salt per 100 grams, it must be labeled "salted butter" and if it contains less than 5 grams of salt per 100 grams of butter it must be labeled "semi-salted butter."

In addition to these requirements the industry established a control program for pasteurized butter. Under this program, butter was sent to industry control laboratories for analysis and if it met pasteurization and other requirements it could carry a special mark or label. The control organization is still in existence and is supported by industry assessment on imports. However at present, the program is not in operation. The old requirements were revised in September, but the revised regulations have not been put into effect due to disagreement as to the contents.

Characteristics of Products

The bulk of the butter seen manufactured in France, was made from high acid cream that required neutralization. Prior to churning, 1 percent of starter was added and the cream ripened. "Seila" continuous churns were seen in operation. In one plant, two of these machines were producing a ton of butter per hour. In one butter operation observed, half of the cream used was farm-separated cream delivered to the plant twice a week. This cream was neutralized and put through a deodorizer prior to ripening and churning. None of the butter tasted would be comparable to top quality United States butter. The butter produced from farm-separated cream would be equivalent to U. S. Grade B or 90 score butter and below.

Factories manufacturing Edam and Cemembert cheese were observed. The Edam cheese compared very favorably with Edam cheeses manufactured in other countries. The Camembert was excellent.

The manufacture of sweetened condensed milk (42% sucrose) was observed. The manufactured product had desirable characteristics.

Raw Material and Plants

There were no raw milk requirements for milk used in manufactured products. In one plant, methylene blue reduction tests were run and a 4-hour reduction time established for acceptable milk. It was stated that 95 percent of the milk met this requirement. However, it was observed that the methylene blue tubes were not inverted after readings and that approximately a fifth of the tube extended above the water in the water bath. During the summer the milk in the plants visited was being picked up twice a day.

In the plants observed, plant cleanup ranged from "fair" to "good." In the plant manufacturing sweetened condensed milk, all sanitary pipe lines were dismantled daily for cleaning.

Export Markets

The chief export markets for French dairy products are the countries of the French Union and to French Colonies. Butter in 20-kilo wooden boxes was observed being sent to French Africa. Sweetened condensed milk was being sent to Tunis and Indochina.

Miscellaneous

One of the principle retail packages for butter is 250 grams. This quantity of pasteurized butter was selling for approximately 50 cents. It was stated that other countries can export butter at a price of approximately 26 cents a pound below the French export price. The French Government establishes a national reference price for milk. However, the price actually paid varies by locality. There is a retail ceiling price placed on fluid milk.

SUMMARY

In observing the dairy industry of the Western European countries, several major factors were noted that were applicable to all countries.

In all the major dairy exporting countries and in some of those where dairy exports are not a major factor, definite export grades have been established. With one exception, which was a minor dairy exporting country, the grades assured only top-quality products would be exported.

Of equal importance with the grading requirements is the application of such grades to the products themselves. It was observed, except for one exception already mentioned, that the grades were rigidly applied. Such application was made either by Government inspection or by industry inspectors under Government supervision. All exporting plants must receive export licenses and such licenses are revoked whenever it is determined that their export products are not meeting all requirements. Samples are sent from the plants at periodic intervals for composition and quality analyses. In addition, the plants and the products are subject to check at any time. Such grades and their proper application assure that the exported products will be well received in the importing countries.

It was observed that the exporting countries have made detailed studies of the export markets and the requirements of the markets. Based on this information, the products have been tailored to meet the desires of the importing countries. For example, evaporated milk is exported in 6-oz., 14½ oz., 16-oz., 250-gram, and 500-gram cans. This variety of sizes does not lend itself to continuous sterilizers and in all plants but one, batch-sterilizers were used. In the plant using a continuous sterilizer, the bulk of the product was in 14½ oz. cans and the remainder in 6-oz. cans. The 14½ oz. cans were run through a continuous sterilizer and the 6-oz. cans were batch-sterilized.

This variation of package size is also noted in butter exports. The bulk of the butter is exported in bulk packages, but there is a small package export. The composition of the butter is varied to meet the desires of the importing market. Canned 8 percent salt butter in one-pound, 5-pound, and 25-pound cans for export to Trinidad was observed.

The same quality milk is used for all products. By comparison with the average United States requirements for milk for fluid use, the raw milk requirements are low. By comparison with the quality of raw milk received for manufacturing purposes in this country, several areas compared quite favorably. Although the national requirements are low, many plants had plant quality requirements higher than the national level. To insure the manufacture of quality products such practices as twice-a-day delivery of milk, and the establishment of modern receiving stations with stainless steel equipment, and cooling facilities in the country have been established. Such practices prevent bacterial growth and resulting bacterial deterioration of the milk even though the initial contamination may be high.

In general, plant cleanup and plant sanitation was good. It is common practice to clean all sanitary pipe lines in place. Alkali and acid cleaners were generally used, but in some instances only an alkaline cleaner was used and in one instance only hot water and steam were used for cleaning. The majority of the plants had modern, new equipment.

Technical developments were observed that had not been accomplished in the United States. For example, a process known as "uperization" will be in commercial operation within the next year. This process, judged by the sample tasted, produces a sterilized whole milk free of cooked flavor and change in color. One large plant manufacturing condensed milk was canning part of its present production in aluminum cans and plans to have its totalproduction in aluminum cans within a year.

With the exception of natural cheese, the retail packaging and merchandising of dairy products would compare favorably with the United States. With the exception of one country, a high percentage of the retail packages of butter are wrapped in aluminum foil. There is no small-cut, wrapped natural cheese. Adequate refrigeration on the retail level is lacking.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN 1953

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SUMMARY

Per capita consumption of dairy products in primary producing countries increased more than 2 percent over 1952; milk production, however, increased by 4.5 percent. Per capita consumption, on a milk equivalent basis, is 64 pounds under prewar levels.

The increase registered between 1952 and 1953 was due to a gain in butter consumption of one-half pound per person and a small gain in fluid milk use.

Butter consumption per capita is considerably under prewar, but cheese consumption and consumption of fluid milk have increased.

Ireland is the leading dairy products consuming nation with a consumption equivalent of 1,382 pounds of milk per person, New Zealand, the prewar leader, is second. The leading consumer of fluid milk is Sweden with a per capita consumption of 513 pounds. With a per capita consumption of 44 pounds per person New Zealand is the leading butter consuming nation. Norway and Switzerland are the leading consumers of cheese.

The United States, the largest milk producing country in the world, ranks with the leading consuming nations only in fluid milk consumption where the 350 pounds per capita consumption results in a ranking of 8th.

A summary of this information appeared in Foreign Crops and Markets of September 6, 1954/

Statistical Note

With this circular the Foreign Agricultural Service inaugurates a series which will complement the other annual circulars on milk and dairy products. It is hoped the report will encompass an increasing number of countries each year. Information on food consumption is of rather recent development, but it has, however, become particularly important because of the problems of surpluses of dairy products.

The Foreign Agricultural Service has collected through Consular Reports, published statistics, and other sources, data on milk production, utilization, manufacture, stocks and foreign trade; from these data, information on consumption has been prepared. The data on consumption are not, of course, actual accounts of intake of milk and dairy products in each country; rather they are derived as resideuals from the collected data on production, stocks and trade.

To determine the annual supply of a commodity the beginning stocks and imports are added to the annual production. To determine consumption, from the annual supply are deducted quantities going to other-than-food uses (such as milk fed to calves), exports and ending stocks. The resulting figure is considered to be that available for civilian consumption. Actually, it is merely the amount of supplies moving through trade channels for consumption by retail users. However, because of the relative perishability of most dairy products, movement through trade channels can be considered movement into consumption.

The movement of commodities into consumption channels are sufficiently accurate to allow measurements of levels of dairy products consumption from year to year in a country; per capita data permit other measurements such as changes in consumption habits and differences in disapearance trends among countries. The data on consumption, therefore, have been put on a per capita basis. To give a measure of consumption against production, milk production is also shown on a per capita basis.

Per capita consumption of milk and dairy products in the 15 primary milk producing countries, while increasing 2.2 percent over 1952, did not keep pace with the increase in milk production between 1952 and 1953. In 1953 the weighted milk equivalent consumption of dairy products in Belgium, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States was 704 pounds per person, an increase of 10 pounds over 1952. Production per capita, however, had increased 35 pounds to an 808 pound per person average for all countries.

Both per capita production and consumption in 1953 were under prewar figures, again to the detriment of consumption. During prewar milk production for the 15 producing countries was 832 pounds per capita while consumption was 768 pounds for each person on a milk equivalent basis. Production in 1953 is 24 pounds under prewar, but consumption is 64 pounds under the prewar level.

The principal gain in consumption between 1952 and 1953 was in butter. The population of the 15 countries consumed about one-half a pound more per person, bringing weighted average consumption up to 12.5 pounds. Fluid milk consumption also rose slightly from 300 pounds per person over-all to 303 pounds. Weighted per capita consumption of other products showed no change. Fluid milk consumption in the 15 countries has risen 36 pounds over prewar, and the consumption of cheese is up 1.5 pounds per person on a weighted basis. In terms of milk equivalent consumption in the form of butter is down about 108 pounds while fluid milk and cheese consumption are up 36 and 17 pounds per capita respectively. Canned milk consumption is down about 1.5 pounds, or slightly more than 3 pounds of whole milk.

Total milk production has been rising in the 15 countries and in 1953 was 114 percent of prewar. Only Sweden showed a decline in total production in 1953 from the 1937/38 period. Production per person, however, is as stated previously, only 808 pounds for the 15 countries, 97 percent of the prewar level. Only five countries showed an increase in production per capita from prewar, Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom and Norway of these five failed to show an increase in per capita consumption. Of the five countries showing increases in per capita consumption from prewar levels, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland registered declines in production per capita.

All countries showed gains in total milk production between 1952 and 1953 and only one, Sweden, registered a decline in production per capita, a slight one of 4 pounds. Of the 15 countries 5 showed smaller per capita consumption, namely Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States; per capita consumption in Sweden did not change.

Since the war Ireland has replaced New Zealand as the top consumer of milk and dairy products with a per capita figure of 1,382 pounds, in spite of the fact that current information is not available on disappearance of canned and dried milk products in that country. New Zealand, however, remains in second place with 1,349 pounds of milk consumed per capita in the form of milk and dairy products. After Sweden, in third place with 1,234 pounds per capita, there is a decrease of over 175 per capita intake to Australia, where per capita consumption is 1,056 pounds.

Canada, which was ranked third in per capita consumption during the prewar period, is fifth with a per person consumption of 1,000 pounds. The United States is 13th, consuming 682 pounds of milk per person annually in the form of milk and dairy products. Italy ranks last, the 303 pounds per capita consumed annually being more than 275 pounds under the Netherlands, the 14th ranking country.

Since the prewar period Ireland has been the largest gainer in per capita consumption, increasing the per person intake of milk and dairy products by an additional 230 pounds of milk. Other large gains were registered by Belgium with 164 more pounds of milk consumed per capita in 1953 than in the prewar period, France with a 126 pound increase and Australia with 80. Italy, with a gain of 78 pounds per capita over prewar consumption made the largest relative gain, 35 percent.

The Netherlands showed the greatest loss from prewar consumption with a decrease of 229 pounds. Data for 1953 for Canada and the United Kingdom also show considerable declines from prewar levels. Per capita consumption in the United States was 109 pounds under the 791 pounds consumed per capita before the war.

The rank order of countries in the consumption of milk and dairy products on a milk equivalent basis is shown for prewar and 1953; the figures for per capita consumption are also shown for each country:

Rank	Prewar Country	Per Capita Consumption lbs.	1953 Country	Per Capita Consumption lbs.
1	New Zealand	1,293	Ireland	1,382
2	Sweden	1,256	New Zealand	1,349
3	Canada	1,223	Sweden	1,234
4	Ireland	1,152	Australia	1,056
5	Switzerland	1,025	Canada	1,008
6	Australia	976	Switzerland	951
7	United Kingdom	970	Belgium	941
8	Norway	924	Denmark	861
9	Denmark	897	Norway	859
10	Western Germany	832	United Kingdom	794
11	Netherlands	809	France	703
12	United States	791	Western Germany	703
13	Belgium	777	United States	682
14	France	627	Netherlands	580
15	Italy	225	Italy	303

Gains from prewar in the per capita consumption of fluid milk were made by 10 countries, Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. One country, Denmark, showed no change, while 4 countries, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and Canada registered declines; despite the decline in Sweden it maintained a good margin over other countries as the largest fluid milk consuming nation with 513 pounds per capita.

The largest gain in fluid consumption was made by the United Kingdom with an increase of 110 pounds per person over prewar. Norway pushed its per capita consumption of fluid milk up 99 pounds while France and Australia both showed gains of more than 70 pounds. The biggest loss was made by Switzerland where fluid milk consumption dropped 33 pounds per person from prewar levels.

Between 1952 and 1953 gains in fluid milk consumption were made by 7 countries while 7 others showed declines. Most significant was the loss in Belgium where consumption dropped from 194 to 174 pounds per person.

The rank order of the 15 countries on fluid milk consumption in 1953 with the per capita consumption of each is as follows:

1	Sweden	513
2	Norway	486
3	New Zealand	482
4	Switzerland	478
5	Canada	406
6	Denmark	369
7	Ireland	368
8	United States	350
9	United Kingdom	344
10	Australia	306
11	Netherlands	278
12	Western Germany	265
13	France	228
14	Belgium	176
15	Italy	114

The loss in per capita consumption of milk and dairy products from prewar levels has been largely the result of declines in the consumption of butter. Nine countries showed drops in butter consumption between prewar and 1953 while only 6, Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and New Zealand, produced gains. The largest loss made by the United Kingdom where per capita consumption of butter declined more than 11 pounds per capita; part of this decline can be attributed to the lack of fats in the country and the necessity to ration. Other countries showing substantial butter consumption losses are Canada, the United States, the Netherlands, Norway, and Germany. Consumption increased 6.7 pounds per person in Ireland since prewar and registered substantial gains in Belgium, Sweden, and New Zealand.

The rank order of the countries as consumers of butter in 1953 with the per capita consumption figure of each is:

1	New Zealand	44.0
2	Ireland	40.1
3	Australia	30.9
4	Sweden	26.6
5	Belgium	25.2
6	Canada	20.8
7	Denmark	18.8
8	France	15.1
9	Western Germany	13.9
10	United Kingdom	13.5
11	Switzerland	13.1
12	Norway	8.9
13	United States	8.6
14	Netherlands	6.0
15	Italy	3.2

In the 15 countries the consumption of cheese has shown an over-all gain of about 1.5 pounds per person since prewar. Furthermore, gains in cheese consumption have been made by all except two of the countries; Switzerland showed no gain in 1953 over prewar while consumption in the Netherlands dropped .6 pound during the period. The most significant gain was made by Italy where per capita consumption increased more than 4 pounds.

The 1953 per capita consumption of cheese is shown below in the rank order of countries:

1	Norway	17.9
2	Switzerland	17.6
3	Sweden	16.2
4	Italy	15.6
5	Netherlands	15.4
6	France	14.5
7	Denmark	14.0
8	United Kingdom	10.4
9	Western Germany	9.7
10	Belgium	9.6
11	United States	7.1
12	Australia	5.9
13	New Zealand	5.9
14	Canada	5.3
15	Ireland	2.0

The consumption of canned milk has decreased slightly since prewar although several countries have shown large increases in canned milk use, notably Canada which raised per capita consumption from an average of 7.1 for the 1935-39 period to 20.7 pounds in 1952. The consumption of dried milk, particularly the non-fat solids, has increased sharply since prewar.

Only two of the countries are currently net importers of milk and dairy products, the United Kingdom and Belgium. The United Kingdom has always relied on imports of dairy products, but before the war Belgium's production was sufficiently large to take care of its domestic needs. Significantly, Great Britain's imports of 289 pounds of dairy products on a whole milk equivalent basis is just half of the prewar needs.

The differences between production and consumption per capita of the other countries represent exports and stocks. In 6 of the countries, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, and the United States, the differences in 1953 are greater than prewar; of these France and the United States are currently vexed with pressing surplus problems. -- By Terrance McCabe and Regina Murray based in part on Foreign Service reports.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Per Capita Production and Consumption in Specified Countries
Prewar Average, Annual 1951-53

COUNTRY	PREWAR 1/ Pounds	1951 Pounds	1952 Pounds	1953 2/ Pounds
BELGIUM				
Milk Production Per Capita	808	844	846	886
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	777	4/ 943	4/ 976	4/ 941
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	173	193	194	176
Butter	20.6	24.7	26.0	25.2
Cheese	8.2	9.8	9.6	9.6
Canned Milk	1.1	6.0	6.0	7.0
Dried Milk	1.7	1.0	3.6	3.8
DENMARK				
Milk Production Per Capita	3,158	2,681	2,542	2,721
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	897	5/ 832	925	4/5/ 861
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	369	392	370	369
Butter	19.5	15.8	20.5	18.8
Cheese	13.8	14.9	16.4	14.0
Canned Milk	0.8	6/	3.7	6/
Dried Milk	0.3	0.9	0.9	6/
FRANCE 7/				
Milk Production Per Capita	801	861	800	902
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	5/ 627	5/ 680	5/ 624	4/5/ 703
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	193	218	197	228
Butter	12.7	14.4	12.9	15.1
Cheese	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.5
Canned Milk	0.5	2.5	3.9	6/
Dried Milk	0.2	0.8	0.9	6/
GERMANY, WESTERN 8/				
Milk Production Per Capita	854	696	719	752
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	4/5/9/10/ 832	9/ 664	9/ 699	9/ 703
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	9/10/ 266	242	253	265
Butter	9/10/ 19.0	13.9	14.8	13.9
Cheese	9/10/ 7.7	8.6	8.8	9.7
Canned Milk	6/	9/ 5.4	9/ 5.7	9/ 7.2
Dried Milk	6/	9/ 1.3	9/ 1.9	9/ 1.7

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Per Capita Production and Consumption in Specified Countries
Prewar Average, Annual 1951-53

COUNTRY	1/ PREWAR	1951	1952	2/ 1953
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
IRELAND				
Milk Production Per Capita	**1,755**	**1,690**	**1,672**	**1,733**
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	4/5/ **1,152**	4/5/ **1,387**	4/5/ **1,376**	4/5/ **1,382**
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	324	366	364	368
Butter	33.4	40.6	40.4	40.1
Cheese	0.7	1.4	1.0	2.0
Canned Milk	1.0	0.3	6/	6/
Dried Milk	0.3	1.4	6/	6/
ITALY 11/				
Milk Production Per Capita	332	370	380	383
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	4/5/225	4/5/ 292	4/5/ 294	4/5/303
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	80	106	115	114
Butter	2.6	3.8	3.1	3.2
Cheese	11.3	13.0	14.4	15.6
Canned Milk	6/	9/ 0.4	0.3	0.4
Dried	6/	0.5	0.5	0.5
NETHERLANDS				
Milk Production Per Capita	1,315	1,217	1,190	1,230
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	809	648	579	580
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	272	359	294	278
Butter	15.2	6.0	5.6	6.0
Cheese	16.0	14.8	14.4	15.4
Canned Milk	1.1	0.7	5.8	2.6
Dried Milk	2.2	3.4	3.1	5.8
NORWAY				
Milk Production Per Capita	1,019	1,059	1,032	1,062
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	4/5/924	4/5/ 936	4/5/ 889	4/5/ 859
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	387	531	477	486
Butter	15.2	10.0	9.3	8.9
Cheese	16.9	18.5	21.0	17.9
Canned Milk	6/	6/	6/	6/
Dried Milk	6/	6/	6/	6/

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Per Capita Production and Consumption in Specified Countries
Prewar Average, Annual 1951-53

COUNTRY	PREWAR 1/	1951	1952	1953 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
SWEDEN				
Milk Production Per Capita	1,625	1,489	1,412	1,408
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	5/1,256	5/ 1,221	5/ 1,234	5/ 1,234
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	521	516	510	513
Butter	22.1	25.9	26.1	26.6
Cheese	14.1	16.3	17.7	16.2
Canned Milk	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
Dried Milk	0.4	1.3	1.8	2.2
SWITZERLAND 12/				
Milk Production Per Capita	1,438	1,246	1,233	1,240
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	1,025	4/5/ 985	4/5/ 975	4/5/ 951
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	511	506	490	478
Butter	14.3	13.3	13.5	13.1
Cheese	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.6
Canned Milk	0.2	4.0	3.7	4.5
Dried Milk	1.0	6/	6/	6/
UNITED KINGDOM				
Milk Production Per Capita	389	440	445	470
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	970	815	743	794
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	234	351	346	344
Butter	24.8	14.3	12.2	13.5
Cheese	8.8	10.6	8.5	10.4
Canned Milk	11.4	4.3	6.1	7.2
Dried Milk	1.4	2.5	3.0	4.6
AUSTRALIA				
Milk Production Per Capita	10/1,707	1,347	1,370	1,387
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	10/ 976	1,052	1,042	1,056
Per Capita Product Consumption	10/			
Fluid	10/ 234	311	307	306
Butter	10/ 31.4	30.0	30.0	30.9
Cheese	10/ 3.9	6.4	5.5	5.9
Canned Milk	10/ 3.9	7.0	10.1	7.4
Dried Milk	10/ 2.0	3.3	2.8	3.0

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS: Per Capita Production and Consumption in Specified Countries
Prewar Average, 1951-53

COUNTRY	PREWAR 1/	1951	1952	1953 2/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
NEW ZEALAND				
Milk Production Per Capita	6,360	5,651	5,568	5,737
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	1,293	4/ 1,286	4/ 1,309	4/ 1,349
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	10/13/423	13/ 524	13/ 483	13/ 482
Butter	10/ 40.6	39.2	42.7	44.0
Cheese	10/ 5.0	5.9	5.7	5.9
Canned Milk	10/ 3.1	9/ 1.5	9/ 2.5	9/ 9.8
Dried Milk	10/ 0.6	6/	6/	6/
CANADA				
Milk Production Per Capita	1,377	1,172	1,090	1,111
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	1,223	1,073	1,007	1,008
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	13/ 426	13/ 419	13/ 402	13/ 406
Butter	31.0	22.6	20.9	20.8
Cheese	3.8	5.7	5.3	5.3
Canned Milk	7.1	19.7	20.7	20.4
Dried Milk	1.8	6.4	4.8	6.0
UNITED STATES				
Milk Production Per Capita	803	744	734	759
Milk Consumption Per Capita 3/	791	707	694	682
Per Capita Product Consumption				
Fluid	330	352	352	350
Butter	16.9	9.5	8.6	8.6
Cheese	5.3	7.1	7.5	7.1
Canned Milk	18.5	18.0	17.4	17.1
Dried Milk	1.9	4.5	5.0	4.3

1/ Prewar Averages are for the years 1933-34 - 1937-38 For Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, 1935-38 For Western Germany, 1935-39 For Canada and the United States, and 1934-38 For others. 2/ Preliminary 3/ Per Capita consumption of fluid milk and Dairy Products in Terms of milk equivalents. 4/ Does not include dried whole milk. 5/ Does not include canned whole milk. 6/ Not available. 7/ Prewar estimates exclude the SAAR; for other years, include the SAAR. 8/ Prewar estimates exclude the SAAR and Western Sectors of Berlin; for other years estimates exclude the SAAR, but include Western Sectors of Berlin. 9/ Estimated. 10/ Years ending June 30. 11/ Includes the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 12/ Includes the milk of cows, and goats. 13/ Includes milk for Ice Cream.

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THE ROLE OF RECOMBINED MILK AND BUTTER OIL IN THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS [1]

Producing high quality, palatable, and wholesome quality dairy products from dehydrated ingredients is accomplished by a process frequently referred to as reconstituting but more accurately known as recombining.

Recombined dairy products have long since passed the experimental stage although actual commercial experience in this field is extremely limited. The rehydration of powdered whole milk, concentrated milks, combinations of skim milk powder and fats and other ingredients beginning in the Far East perhaps as early as 1927, and since then in other parts of the world, have been greatly improved in recent years, and today's recombined milk plants have gained wide consumer acceptance.

Recent experience with 5 plants in Japan, one on Okinawa, one on Guam for supplying recombined milk and ice cream to the U. S. armed services, accompanied with the experiences in Mexico, Singapore, and Hawaii have demonstrated beyong any possible doubt that the process can, and has been, commercially satisfactory for a period of several years. These plants have produced over 100 million gallons of recombined milk, recombined chocolate flavored milk drink, buttermilk, cream, and ice cream, which have met all exacting requirements and specifications for quality and sanitary control, as well as critical consumer requirements for palatibility and fine flavor.

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[1] Based on a study conducted by Irving C. Reynolds, marketing consultant, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, in the Far and Middle East. In his study, Mr. Reynolds received excellent assistance and cooperation from the dairy trade, and from U. S. Agricultural attaches and Economic Section staffs in the countries visited.

There are hundreds of millions of people throughout the world, especially in the Far East, for whom the availability of recombined dairy products might well be the balance between existing and living. Their meager diet, high in carbohydrates, is sufficient only to stave off starvation and disease.

High quality nonfat dry milk solids, butter oil, and a potable water supply are necessary in the production of recombined milk. Transportation of the dairy products in an anhydrous form saves shipping costs and the local water supply can be treated to render it safe and potable. A recombining milk plant should have the necessary equipment for manufacturing ice cream and for distributing other dairy products. They can become an important method of expanding dairy distribution. Where such a plant is introduced, it is unlikely that it would replace any appreciable business already there. It is almost sure to create new business in producing a good food supply. It would create not only a new economic enterprise, but make a real contribution to the health and welfare of the community in which it was established.

In India, Egypt, and Pakistan "Ghee" or "Samna" is used in place of butter. It is similar to butter oil. The method of preparation, however, is different. Ghee or Samna is prepared by making butter and then boiling until it is comparatively free from moisture. It is lighter in color and more granular in appearance than United States butter oil, undoubtedly due to the slow cooling of the Ghee after boiling. United States butter oil, prepared by the use of centrifuges, has been reported to have a raw taste compared with the native product. The sanitary conditions under which Ghee or Samna are prepared are comparable to farm butter production in this country 35 or 40 years ago. There are no manufacturing plants for these products as we consider such plants in this country. United States butter oil, as a supplement to local Ghee or Samna, could well become another important method of increasing the distribution of dairy products.

To lay the groundwork for these methods of expanding dairy distribution, Irving C. Reynolds, Consultant (Dairy Manufacturing Technology) foreign marketing branch of the livestock and livestock products division, Foreign Agricultural Service, and as a representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, visited Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hong Kong, Philippines, Singapore, India, Thailand, Indonesia, Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. He also made inquiries in Italy, France, Germany, and England.

JAPAN

Japan, with more than 60,000,000 people crowded into a space about the size of California, has extremely limited areas for raising feed for milk cows.

The Japanese now produce about 20 pounds of milk per person per year. They appreciate milk and other dairy products but consider them luxuries. A modern milk industry does, however, exist in Japan and has excellent business leadership, and recognizes the importance of the product it produces. The newer plants are models for dairy processing. The Japanese people use milk for their young children and ice cream and butter are appreciated but with the limited production and high prices generally speaking, these products have not been introduced into their diet.

The industry, however, thinks that it produces enough for the demand of the people. These demands are limited by the price of milk, butter, and other products (butter was currently selling for 90 cents to $1 per pound in terms of U. S. currency . Milk was not quite so high proportionally but still higher than recombined milk would be).

One company indicated considerable interest in establishing a plant in Tokyo which would process some fresh milk, but would add recombined milk to their line for the purpose of extending supply, and of providing a product at somewhat lower price than is currently in effect for fresh milk.[1]

KOREA

There are only 280 milk cows listed in the Republic of South Korea; a pitiful dribble of milk production in a country of great need. It is certainly a forlorn hope that they could develop the needed milk supply without a great deal of help, and even then it would be a matter of generations of herd building. Before the war, there, it is reported that there were 3,000 cows in Korea.

Koreans recognize the need for dairy products, but consider rapid dairying developments out of the question. Likewise, they can see no way in which they can afford to import dairy products.

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[1] The name of this company, which there is reason to believe would consider association with United States private enterprise, can be furnished upon request by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Probably the only way any improved quantity of dairy products will be brought in, if at all, is by outside subsidies.

In recent months, UNICEF has had a feeding program in the schools, for nursing mothers, and for other needy purposes. Although there is evident need for milk, the war damage was so great other needs must be met before local people will be attracted to a milk industry. There appears to be no prospect of establishing recombining milk plants in Korea at present.

The military units of the United States, however, are anxious for a milk and ice cream supply and urge that something be done to expand the service that Japan enjoys to include Korean troops. This matter is being given serious consideration and 2 plants, one in Seoul and one in Pusan, are possibilities.

HONG KONG

The British Colony of Hong Kong is composed of the Island of Hong Kong and the mainland "leased" area of Kowloon and the "New Territories", comprising a total area of 390 square miles. It has a population of more than 2 million and there is a great deficit in food. It has a tremendous amount of shipping and trading activity, and is fast adding some manufacturing plants.

Hong Kong already has a recombined milk service through the cooperation of Foremost Dairy with the local Dairy Farm Company. The Dairy Farm is a well financed group with much managerial and technical knowledge. It does, however, need help to start the recombined milk operation properly. With Foremost now under contract with it, the Dairy Farm should soon be doing a good volume in that area. The milk price is high and it is hoped that with the volume of production in sight it will be reduced so as to broaden the market. The opportunity to service a large number of ships with milk and ice cream should prove attractive.

PHILIPPINES

With a limited dairy producing industry, including a relatively large number of caribou which give a little milk for local consumption; with one plant that has produced recombined milk for several years under competent management and leadership; and with a population which apparently appreciates milk and ice cream, the Philippines present a good opportunity for further expansion of milk distribution.

The Soriano Company (San Miguel Brewery and many other interests) own and operate the Magnolia Milk and Ice Cream Plant. The products which sell at luxury prices (40 cents a quart for milk wholesale) are excellent and tend to keep the market receptive to development. The Manila market will appreciate milk and ice cream at fair prices, and it is felt that a strong company could go into Manila to recombine milk and make good ice cream and arrange for servicing the military units nearby with adequate service and good quality. The development of dairy production from fresh whole milk is not likely, due to climatic conditions. There is an ample supply of vegetable oils in the Islands and it might prove advantageous to make some of the recombined milk cheaper by substituting a portion of vegetable fats.

Subic Bay and other Navy installations in and around Manila do not have their own fresh milk and desire a dependable supply. While the Clark Field Post Exchange may continue the processing of its own products, it would appear that competitive offers to supply this unit might be advantageous to both parties for at present the products processed at the field are not completely satisfactory.

Manila and vicinity should have a good plant of considerable size and small branches in the military units may be advisable.

SINGAPORE

Singapore is a city of modern aspect. The buildings, both private and public, are impressive and there is evidence of a tremendous amount of shipping. It has a modern plant distributing fresh milk from 700 cows, - some frozen milk and recombined milk. A considerable volume of ice cream of good quality and a lot of small novelty items are manufactured. This company, known as the Cold Storage Creameries, is owned by Australian interests and associated with G. S. Yule Company shipping firm. It does an excellent job in food production and distribution. It has 2 branch plants in other areas, (Pelang and Kuala Lumpur) and plans are ready for building a new, modern plant in Singapore. With the Cold Storage Creameries operating at 3 points in this area, it is open to question whether or not additional services should be offered. It would probably be necessary to do business through Hong Kong to obtain dollars for the product. The Australian interests which own the Cold Storage Creameries are financially strong and capable. It appears possible to add a moderate sized plant in Singapore to provide competition and it would certainly develop a good business. The people are relatively well paid and accustomed to milk and ice cream. Present prices are moderately high, but not excessive. A reduction could easily be justified.

INDONESIA, DJAKARTA

The crowded island of Java (approximately 53 million people) and several other lesser crowded islands comprise the new Indonesian republic. It has a nutritional need.

The Government will have to be stable before much industrial development is at all likely, and that will take time. It is reported, however, that there is a soya-milk project being built in Djakarta in which they expect to provide a product similar to recombined milk. They plan to market a small amount of the product as a bulk liquid and the remainder in powdered form. A Chinese company is considering the location of a recombined milk plant in Djakarta. Ice cream would have a ready market at reasonable prices, and it is certain that there is a need for milk. The local milk supply is practically nil.

THAILAND, BANGKOK

Thailand does not have a deficit of foods in the overall picture, but has little or no dairy products. There is one small struggling ice cream company which provides only a trickle of milk. Three groups here were interested in establishing ice cream and milk plants. All seem eager for action and 2 of them were very aggressive. It is evident that early action should be taken and it should be a fair-sized operation.

TAIWAN, FORMOSA

Taiwan has practically no dairy industry. One small dairy with 40 or 50 producing cows is the only dairy production worthy of the name. Milk is pasteurized - in a way - and delivered in bottles carried in canvas sacks on bicycles. It is not popular and the dairy is reported to be losing money, even at rather high prices, for their limited products. The climate is not conducive to the health and growth of dairy animals. Without important private philanthropic or Governmental subsidy it is unlikely that a dairy production of any size can be expected.

There is a rather important import of condensed and powdered milk. A good ice cream product supplemented with ices, sherbets, and the usual small items of the typical street vendors would be immediately popular. This, however, would perforce be at the minimum price possible, for the average income is low. There is a possibility of a growing milk business supported by an active ice cream business. There probably would not be a tremendous volume because of the low level of income, but it would be worthy of the effort. It could be conducted preferably by a local business enterprise with advice and counsel from the United States, or some United States company might send a technical staff to get it started. One Chinese business man indicated real interest, and he asked for further information.

RANGOON

It is reported that Chinese interests in cooperation with the International Dairy Supply Company are interested in establishing a plant in Rangoon and will soon make a survey there.

INDIA

India, a country of 350 million people normally vegetarians, normally milk drinkers, normally users of ghee in cooking and for seasoning many foods, presents an excellent opportunity for the distribution of dairy products. They drink milk when they can afford it and can get it. They have done little, however, to provide a safe and adequate milk supply and there are great opportunities for expanding India's milk supply both in quality and quantity.

Mr. Khurody, Milk Commissioner of Bombay, states that the country could well support 25 or more recombined milk plants, and use a tremendous quantity of recombined milk and ice cream. He has demonstrated ability and business acumen in the promotion of the "Bombay Milk Scheme", which is one outstanding exception to the usual situation in India. A large volume of milk is produced and processed properly and given economical distribution in the huge city of Bombay. However, because hotels and restaurants of this city are prohibited by law from the use of fresh milk, there is a good opportunity to install a recombined plant there for supplying these establishments.

Mr. Khurody is interested in such a plant for Bombay and that might be the best place to start.

New Delhi, the Capital of India, has no dependable milk supply. Here it appears desirable to have a plant established because since it is the seat of Government there are many Government people who would constitute a good market. There is one milk and ice cream plant in the area but it is of little consequence. An entirely new start in New Delhi would be desirable.

Indications are that the installation of recombined milk plants with ice cream departments could be recommended for Calcutta, Madras, and other cities as well. Further consideration of the needs of India is certainly justified, and it appears to be the most attractive single area for both recombined milk and the sale of Ghee.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a country with 70 million people who desire milk and Ghee. They have little money for the purchase of such products, but rate them high on their list of dietary requirements. The Pakistan government officials are receptive to the idea of bringing in recombined milk plants - at least one for Karachi and one for Dacca in East Pakistan. In the long run, they hope to develop their own dairy herds especially farther north than Karachi. At present, dairy products are in short supply. They hope to have assistance in developing their own dairy operations as a byproduct of the operations of the milk plants.

EGYPT

Twenty million people in a country of desert land except near the Nile River. The new Government is attempting to improve the situation in many respects and has already given some attention to the distribution of dairy products. It is said that as soon as pasteurizing plants are available to serve the needs of the public for pasteurized milk, street vendors will be prohibited from selling raw milk. The Astra Milk Company has a fairly good plant and is apparently alert in management and direction. They are definitely interested in establishing a milk system that will serve the needs of Cairo. They desire to handle the local fresh milk insofar as it is available in good quality but are willing to consider recombined milk for additional needs and for ice cream for which there is a large market. It is reported that Alexandria has a good dairy plant operated by a Swiss dairyman and that a satisfactory product is being distributed. Here also, there is a market for a considerable quantity of butter oil, known in this country as "Samna."

TURKEY

Istanbul has one small semi-modern dairy processing plant. It is operated by the Government, is well located, has some good equipment and a fairly active business. There appears to be a need for a modern dairy plant. The people, however, are reluctant to pay more for a better product than they are paying for questionable bulk milk delivered from battered cans on bicycles and carts.

There is a law prohibiting the sale of unpasteurized milk for cities of over 100,000 population, but the regulation is not effective because there is no plant of sufficient capacity to supply the needs of the city. Here is a city of 1,200,000 people accustomed to some milk products but without any dependable supply and it is believed that if a comprehensive dairy products business, incorporating milk, ice cream, butter, and perhaps cheese and recombined milk were established, there is a distinct possibility that it would prosper. The investment law appears favorable. Margarine appears to be plentiful in the market. Since the climate of Turkey is temperate, it is probably that the dairy production could be gradually increased, so that in reasonable time this country might produce its own milk requirements. At that time, of course, the processing plant would have changed over to entirely fresh milk, using imported ingredients only so long as necessary.

GREECE

It is not likely that recombined milk will mean much in Greece as there is a large plant for milk and ice cream producing good products and 4 others operated by cooperatives. There are needs, however, for some nonfat dry milk solids for ice cream, and for balancing out certain other products. Interest has been manifested in the possibility of importing butter and cheese and the Foreign Operations Administration in Athens is interested in informatio regarding plant equipment.

ITALY

There is interest in Italy in hearing how a recombined milk plant might be established and operated by relief agencies, and the profits used for relief work.

GERMANY

All evidence indicates that Western Germany has a small, but important, surplus of dairy products. There were, however, inquiries regarding low cost butter to be used to mix with cheese as a cheese spread in order to release some butter for their own additional export. The United States Armed Services are buying a lot of products locally and feel that they are getting good quality and fair prices, and that it would be difficult to change, especially politically, now that the local economy and military purchases are so important to each other. Milk is bought from the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Austria, and France. Milk in paper bottles is purchased for about 12 cents per quart. Cheese was over-plentiful and butter was in full supply. The only interest shown by the German people in dairy products is how to enlarge their outside markets. They consider that they are an exporting nation.

SPAIN

D. R. Strobel of the Foreign Agricultural Service, visited Spain and found that the per capita consumption of milk is low. In Madrid, for instance, it is only one-fifth of a liter per day. This low consumption, however, does not have a direct relation to the availability of milk. The one bottling plant in Madrid has facilities to handle 3 times its present volume and if there were a demand it could obtain additional milk from Northern Spain. The quality of the milk is low. It sells for 8.8 cents per liter in the stores and 10 cents per liter delivered. When delivered, it is dipped from cans. Half-and-half i.e. half milk and half water, was available at 5 cents per liter.

Two years ago the Government passed a law authorizing the construction of a dairy plant in every town of 25,000 inhabitants and concessions to build them were sold. The provisions of the concessions gave the owners a virtual monopoly over the production and bottling of milk in the area outlined. However, no plants have been started and it is not expected that any will be built within 2 years. Neither dollars nor pesetas are available for the procurement of plant equipment. They hope that it will be supplied by American capital in return for 25 percent of the business (Spanish law prohibits more than 25 percent ownership by foreign capital - but exceptions to permit 45% ownership have been reported.)

If the plants are eventually built and if a desire for milk is created, then recombined milk would assure adequate volume until domestic production fulfills the demand.

The United States is constructing air beses in Spain and the resultant increases of service personnel will cause a demand for milk which can best be met by establishing recombining milk plants.

GHEE

There are no commercial operations for producing Ghee in India, Pakistan, or Egypt. The present and traditional method is for it to be made on the farms and in the villages by primitive methods, i.e. churning small quantities of buffalo milk, getting a smaller quantity of butter and boiling it to remove the moisture. It may or may not be adulterated, but is sure to be of questionable character.

There is a large potential demand for Ghee in India where it is neither produced commercially nor imported in large quantities. There is opportunity for the sale of large quantities of butter oil. It could be sold through importers in India, some of whom have already indicated interest in the product's distribution. It is a long-range market and presents opportunity worthy of much study.

Pakistan is also in need of Ghee for civilian use and for the defense forces. Large quantities can be sold at prices comparable with their present level if a workable plan for currency exchange can be arranged.

In Egypt, as in India, Ghee is used for cooking and other dietary uses. Here the product is called "Samna." It should be considered as an attractive prospect for distribution in the near future.

Ghee was selling on July 10, 1954 for 54.9 cents, 54.1 cents and 47.4 cents per pound in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi respectively. During February 1954, in Karachi premium grade Ghee was selling for 71 cents and ungraded Ghee for 58 cents a pound. However, they have a 25 percent Ad Valorem duty on butter oil from the United States. Attempts are being made to waive this duty.

This survey covers areas where there are millions of people, many of whom get little or no milk or other dairy products in their diets. It shows that there is an opportunity to expand the distribution of dairy products and to benefit free nations. United States industry might well investigate the possibilities reflected by the survey.

When investigating the possibility of distributing milk or milk products in a country, members of the industry will find the American Agricultural Attache of great assistance. In addition, the following persons may be contacted:

Individuals in Various Countries Visited Who are in Position to Advise Interested Persons Concerning Local Dairy Industry Prospects

EGYPT

Mr. Asher, Manager
The Astra Milk Co.
Guido Mosseri, Director
The Astra Milk Co.

GERMANY

William F. Doering
Food & Agr. Div., U.S. High Commission
Bad Godesberg , Mehlemer Aue

R. L. Huttrop
Landrat A. D.
Bad Godesberg
Gut Marienforst

GREECE

George H. Cozonis
Secretary Gen. of the Ministry of Agriculture
Athens, Greece

Bill Scurapas, General Manager of "Evga, Hellenic Milk Industries, Inc.
Votanicos
Athens, Greece,(Tel. 593,831)

HONG KONG

Kien Hwa Co. of Hong Kong
K. C. Leong
402B-403 Alexander House
Hong Kong - Tel. 23950
Mr. Leong is interested in plants in various areas of South East Asia.

INDIA

D. N. Khurody
Office of the Milk Commissioner
Wakefield House,Ballard Estate
Bombay, India

Raja Hutheesing
20 Carmichael Road
Bombay, India

Major T. Murari
Director of Animal Husbandry
Andhra State
Madras, India

Mr. M. P. Polson
ALE, FRLA, FRGL.
Director; Polson Ltd.-Polson Agencies Ltd.
Mazagaon, Bombay

ITALY

Dr. Cigliani
Administrazione Aiuti Internazionale (Admin. for International Assistance)
and Dr.Coa Panni
Via G. Lonza 94, Rome Italy

Dr. Scappicino
Director of Marketing Service
Italian Ministry of Agr.
Rome, Italy

JAPAN

Kiyoslin Sato
Meiji Milk Company

Mitsugi Sato, President
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Hokkaido
Branch Office: 15 Edobashi 1-Chome
Nihonbashi, Tokyo

J. Sawal
Hokkaido Dairy Association
Kita 3-Nichi 1
Sapporo

Isamu Ohno, Managing Director
Morinaga Milk Industry Co. Ltd.
12, 1 Chome, Shiba Tamachi
Minato-Ku. Tokyo
Tel. (45) 0121 5151

Melville Petersen, Director
Modglin (Far East Co.)
P.O. Box 861, Tokyo Central
Tokyo, Japan
Cable Address: Modglin, Tokyo

Tashichi Shimura, President
Shimura Architects & Engineers, Inc.
8-4, Tori-3-Chome, Nihonbashi
Chuo-Ku, Tokyo
Tel. 27-7664

JAPAN (Cont'd.)

Yaichiro Uegaki, President
Meiji Milk Company
2-8 Kyobashi, Tokyo

Yoshiteru Kubota, Vice President
All Japan Dairy Farmer's
Association
A National Corporation

PAKISTAN

Syed - Lyed Kamal
M. Lc (Iowa): PhD. (Missouri).
Research Officer
P.A.H.R.I. Peshewar

SINGAPORE

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General Manager
Cold Storage Creameries, Ltd.
186 Orchard Road
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SPAIN

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THAILAND

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K. C. Leong
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THAILAND -Continued

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Kien Thai Co., Ltd.
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Suriyon Raiva, President
S. R. Brothers, Ltd.
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Tel. 20180, 21289

Chan Tse Seng
Managing Director
The Thai Cold Storage Ltd.
Tel. No. 21958

J. D. Wester, Managing Director
International Engineering Co. Ltd.
Bangkok, Thailand

Robert Weber, Economic Development Company,
Bank of America Bldg.
Bangkok

TURKEY

Fikret Caglar, Tech. Advisor
Ataturk Dairy Products Plant
Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey

PHILIPPINES

Eliseo F. Borlongan
Magnolia Dairy Products Plant
23-A-Baco
Sta. Mesa Height Q.C.

Note: - Additional names and addresses in various countries can be supplied by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

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FD 8-54 September 7, 1954

USDA REPORTS ON DAIRY PRODUCT COMPETITION AND MARKETING ABROAD

Grade and quality requirements of importing countries should be taken into consideration by United States exporters seeking to sell dairy products abroad, according to preliminary findings of a U. S. Department of Agriculture study of foreign dairy marketing procedures and techniques.

David R. Strobel, Foreign Agricultural Service Marketing Specialist, who conducted the study in Europe, reports that every major dairy country except the United States has excellent export grading standards which are applied by the Government or by the industry under Governmental supervision. Wherever export grades are set, application is strictly observed and enforced by inspection of export products and plants producing for export.

In each such country, it is necessary for export firms or cooperatives to receive export licenses which can be withdrawn if it is found that prescribed standards are not being met.

There is variation in the composition of export dairy products from country to country. For instance, Danish butter is highly cultured and eight-tenths of one percent salted, whereas Dutch butter is non-salted and does not have as high a cultured flavor. Australian and New Zealand butter being received in the United Kingdom averages one and one-half percent salt and is not cultured. However, all these butters meet a moisture requirement of not over 16 percent which is not a Federal requirement for U. S. butter.

The Strobel study indicates that if the United States is to compete effectively in international trade in dairy products it will be necessary to export top quality products and to develop export standards for them. Butter meeting requirements of U. S. Grade AA or A is as good quality as can be found in any country. U. S. Grade A cheddar cheese compares in quality with Australian or New Zealand cheddar being received on the British market. However, buyers on the world market need to be informed of the character of United States top products.

In all major dairy product exporting countries abroad, a thorough study has been made of export products which have been tailored to meet the requirements of the buyer countries.

(Further observations on competitive and marketing factors in the marketing of United States dairy products will be contained in other Foreign Agriculture Circulars to be published soon by the Foreign Agricultural Service.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUG 13 1954
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FD-7-54 August 5, 1954

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS INCREASES IN 1953

International trade in dairy products during 1953 showed an increase of more than 5 percent over 1952 with only canned milk products showing an export decline from the previous year; the decrease in movement of canned milk products, however, was slight and 1953 export trade was 99.7 percent of 1952 movement. On a milk equivalent basis exports of dairy products for 1953 exceeded 30 billion pounds, an increase of 6 percent over 1952.

The greatest gain in trade was registered by cheese which increased more than 10 percent over the previous year with recorded exports of more than 800 million pounds. The loss in trade registered in 1952 has more than been recovered and world trade in cheese is now about one-third greater than prewar.

On a relative basis, the North American continent showed the greatest increase in trade with exports of cheese at almost 4 times the 1952 level. The greatest net gain was registered by exporting European nations which showed more than 32 million pounds more cheese shipped in 1953 than 1952.

Of the major cheese exporting countries only France, Italy, Switzerland and Australia showed significant declines in exports. The largest relative gains were registered by Canada, which increased its trade more than 7 times, and Argentina with a gain of 80 percent over 1952.

The United Kingdom, which imports about two-fifths of the cheese in international trade took 20 million more pounds of cheese in 1953 than in the previous year, a significant factor in view of the 74 million pounds increase in cheese production in the United Kingdom during the year.

In 1953, trade in butter was 5 percent greater than 1952 with exports of almost 940 million pounds, slightly above the level for 1951. World trade in butter, however, is still less than 85 percent of prewar.

The gain in butter trade was due primarily to the increased export activity of Denmark and Argentina. Denmarks exports of butter rose 19 percent, almost 48 million pounds, over 1952 while Argentina thrust itself into a major position in the world butter trade by increasing its shipments abroad from 2.6 million pounds to 33.6 million.

Norway more than doubled its exports of 1952 by shipping 11.4 million pounds of butter during the year. Other countries showing increased exports were France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Egypt, Southern Rhodesia and Australia.

Canadian and United States' exports of butter during 1953 were less than one-third of the previous years' shipments while the exports from the Union of South Africa were down to less than 25 percent of 1952. New Zealand lost 55 million pounds of butter trade during the year.

Canned milk trade was slightly more than 881 million pounds during 1953, about 2.3 million pounds under 1952 levels. Trade in evaporated and condensed milk products is more than 50 percent above prewar when exports averaged 555 million pounds.

Significantly, in the face of the small drop in export trade, the two largest exporters of canned milk products showed increased shipments for 1953. The United States exported almost 25 million pounds more canned milk products than in 1952, an increase of 19 percent; the Netherlands increase was 4.2 percent from increased shipments of 18.4 million pounds. Australia, the fourth largest exporter showed a gain of almost 5 percent, but Denmark, third ranking exporting country, dropped more than 9 percent from the 100.9 million pounds exported in 1952.

Western Germany, the Union of South Africa and Belgium suffered the largest relative losses in canned milk trade; exports from these countries were only 16, 30 and 37 percent of 1952 levels respectively.

With total exports of almost 500 million pounds, 1953 world trade in dry milk was more than 40 million pounds above 1952, an increase of almost 9 percent. The increase in United States trade was approximately the increase in total world exports; however, about one-third of the shipments from the United States were by the Government or under the auspices of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Since trade data from many countries do not distinguish dried milk products, it is impossible to state what percent of total exports are dried whole milk. However a breakdown of data from the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States, countries which account for approximately 85 percent of all dried milk exports, show that about three-eights of the shipments are of dried whole milk.

The world trade picture for 1954 is somewhat clouded, particularly in view of the expected increase in manufactured dairy products. The United Kingdom which has in the past, accounted for more than two-thirds of the imports of butter, taken 40 percent of world cheese exports and approximately 15 percent of the world trade in processed milk products, has given evidence of continually increasing local production of dairy products with a possible gradual reduction in import requirements. Furthermore, recent developments have caused the cancellation of the long-term United Kingdom-New Zealand bulk dairy contract as of July 1, 1954; the results of this termination are as yet difficult to foresee. The United States, faced with huge stocks of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids purchased at relatively high support prices, has recently offered these Government-owned products at world prices for export providing their sale will not replace established trade relations of other countries. Sales under this export program have so far been of only token amounts, but a recent announcement indicates that 14 million pounds of butter are in process of being sold to United Kingdom exporters under the program.

A summary of this information was published in the July 26, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

CHEESE: International Trade in Specified Countries, Averages 1934-38, 1946-50, Annual 1952 and 1953, Preliminary

Continent and Country	Average 1934-38		Average 1946-50		1952		1953	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	1/ 79,700	1/ 1,342	63,530	3,176	2,095	12,087	16,429	5,219
Mexico	15	895	164	858	1	1,693	8	1,595
Panama, Republic of	--	348	--	2/ 700	--	3/	--	3/
United States	1,260	54,279	99,706	28,874	3,811	49,207	5,912	56,215
Cuba	13	4/ 428	--	629	--	4,367	--	1,812
Netherlands Antilles	2	611	--	2/ 1,100	--	5/ 1,100	--	5/ 1,200
Trinidad and Tobago	--	600	--	2/ 1,400	--	5/ 600	--	5/ 700
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	3,406	110	25,258	--	5,692	--	10,218	--
Brazil	4	362	6/ 2	4/ 1,332	--	2	--	7/
Chile	62	48	--	4/ 15	--	11	--	7/
Colombia	2	37	--	4/ 10	--	5/ 2	--	5/ 1
Peru	--	688	--	4/ 404	--	5/ 900	--	5/ 800
Venezuela	13	1,235	--	4/ 7,105	--	10,666	--	8,847
EUROPE								
Austria	6,720	1,818	4/ 1,675	4/ 1	266	2,821	3,377	1,876
Belgium	344	50,563	4/ 1,182	59,937	838	70,565	798	71,275
Bulgaria	3,554	8/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Czechoslovakia	1,909	2,706	4/ 831	4/ 518	3/	3/	3/	3/
Denmark	18,067	33	46,558	31	118,698	79	131,808	569
Finland	11,651	31	5,732	--	20,992	--	23,810	--
France	25,039	30,867	23,948	23,485	39,469	37,063	36,753	18,831
Germany, Western	--	4/ 22,000	4/ 4,940	4/ 72,754	9,072	89,515	8,439	117,712
Greece	621	800	--	7,665	--	5,759	--	3/
Hungary	862	15	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ireland	1,509	60	4/ 2,008	4/ 104	2,919	--	1,289	--
Italy	53,219	9,669	18,074	8,372	42,555	32,003	37,587	51,027
Malta and Gozo	--	1,647	--	4/ 2,400	--	5/ 400	--	5/ 600
Netherlands	132,358	934	75,467	1,086	172,115	531	189,695	584
Norway	4,111	338	712	648	2,295	1,246	5,646	517
Poland	1,360	317	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Portugal	143	386	4/ 722	4/ 13	923	45	1,042	48
Rumania	139	90	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Spain	4/ 117	4/ 2,502	--	4/ 13	3/	3/	3/	3/
Sweden	625	2,473	4,453	5,239	4,054	9,762	10,348	5,778
Switzerland	41,678	3,924	18,011	4/ 3,445	44,441	4,933	40,325	5,806
United Kingdom	2,987	319,028	--	411,820	--	306,511	--	327,098
Yugoslavia	4,169	55	2/ 26	--	1,101	18	7/	--
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)	84	816	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
ASIA								
British Malaya	22	313	--	4/ 569	--	704	--	833
Ceylon	--	220	--	2/ 500	--	374	--	511
Cyprus	666	88	3/	3/	1,027	320	1,156	400
India	4	1,204	--	4/ 848	--	5/ 500	--	5/ 950
Israel	33	2,138	--	2/ 4,000	--	3/	--	3/
Japan	--	159	--	2/ 200	--	5/ 1,600	--	5/ 2,500
Philippines, Republic of	--	895	--	1,557	--	5/ 2,100	--	5/ 1,800
Syria and Lebanon	553	917	4/ 34	4/ 8,702	--	5/ 1,300	--	5/ 1,600
AFRICA								
Algeria	82	10,833	--	2/ 18,000	--	23,330	--	21,487
Belgian Congo	4	337	--	2/ 500	--	5/ 700	--	5/ 950
Egypt 9/	4/ 82	4/ 7,269	4/ 84	4/ 9,000	142	11,130	10/ 185	5/ 7,200
Southern Rhodesia	80	64	80	159	8	980	87	768
Union of South Africa	11/ 1,465	11/ 496	197	145	172	694	196	587
OCEANIA								
Australia	21,750	104	50,185	175	52,839	--	51,610	--
New Zealand	194,000	2	193,653	--	202,487	--	227,047	--

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ For 1950. 3/ Not Available. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Based on incomplete data or exports by country of destination, as reported by major supplying countries. 6/ For 1946. 7/ Incomplete. 8/ Less than 500 pounds. 9/ Does not include trade with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 10/ Estimated. 11/ Years ending August 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service reports, and other information. July 26, 1954.

BUTTER: International Trade in specified countries, Averages
1934-38, 1946-50, Annual 1952 and 1953, Preliminary

Continent and Country	Averages 1934-38 Exports		Averages 1946-50 Exports		1952 Exports		1953 Exports	
	1934-38		1946-50		1952		1953	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	1/ 6,643	1/ 1,114	2,239	4,134	866	4,567	191	5
Mexico	2/	1/ 172	2/	205	178	146	2/	156
Panama, Republic of	--	1,799	--	3/ 1,275	--	4/	--	4/
United States	1,152	9,307	4,982	2,258	914	458	362	126
Cuba	5/ 610	5/ 23	2/	946	--	1,596	--	562
Netherlands Antilles	--	452	--	3/ 1,500	--	6/ 1,200	--	6/ 1,400
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,788	--	1,500	--	6/ 2,800	--	6/ 800
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	18,823	64	21,562	--	2,608	--	33,583	--
Brazil	9	--	5/ 7	--	--	1,263	--	7/
Chile	36	64	--	5/ 556	--	134	--	6/ 1,100
Colombia	2	8/ 38	2/	5/ 41	--	6/ 85	--	6/ 20
Peru	2/	311	--	5/ 718	--	6/ 2,900	--	6/ 1,200
Venezuela	--	798	--	5/ 5,340	--	6,249	--	1,975
EUROPE								
Austria	5,980	73	2/	5/ 374	--	1,791	--	250
Belgium	68	9,930	463	44,948	710	59,037	--	28,693
Czechoslovakia	754	1,918	--	5/ 5,681	4/	4/	4/	4/
Denmark	328,573	37	245,978	--	251,443	--	299,143	--
Finland	9/ 24,467	9/ 13	--	6,916	9,222	3,419	--	3,089
France	8,932	3,640	5,211	25,504	2,710	33,102	3,283	42,468
Germany, Western	--	10/ 203,465	--	5/ 53,629	--	19,875	--	19,074
Greece	2/	860	--	498	--	155	--	4/
Hungary	9,118	--	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Ireland	51,843	448	5/ 2,851	2/	920	12,320	644	10,495
Italy	1,067	2,249	5/ 158	5/ 7,269	21	19,200	--	21,000
Netherlands	109,587	356	62,921	310	110,056	106	116,226	18
Norway	726	2	2,691	5/ 894	4,389	--	11,378	--
Poland	18,665	2	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Portugal	141	229	5/ 521	1,774	1,967	2/	25	2/
Rumania	217	--	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Spain	5/ 21	5/ 111	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Sweden	50,547	353	7,051	5/ 833	28,746	--	29,696	--
Switzerland	7	2,033	321	21,590	2	15,925	1	13,076
United Kingdom	1,367	1,074,727	--	606,317	--	580,705	--	631,613
Yugoslavia	282	2/	5/ 35	11/ 55	14	--	7/	7/
USSR (Europe & Asia)	46,486	401	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
ASIA								
British Malaya 12/	571	4,078	--	3/ 2,600	--	5,044	--	3,576
Ceylon 12/	--	963	--	3/ 1,723	--	1,551	--	1,950
India 12/	4,142	6,175	--	5/ 921	--	6/ 1,500	--	6/ 1,500
Indonesia 12/	--	12,352	--	3/ 800	--	6/ 100	--	6/ 100
Israel	--	4,826	--	3/ 200	--	4/	--	4/
Japan	562	141	--	3/ 300	--	6/ 3,300	--	6/ 6,500
Philippines, Rep. of	--	1,566	--	5/ 1,609	--	1,141	--	6/ 1,700
AFRICA								
Algeria	12	4,337	--	5/ 4,357	--	6,232	--	8,023
Belgian Congo 12/	13	800	--	3/ 900	--	6/ 1,900	--	6/ 2,100
Egypt 12/ 13/	119	1,140	3/ 54	3/ 1,500	35	923	14/ 55	6/ 800
Southern Rhodesia	289	116	51	863	68	1,628	76	2,413
Union of South Africa	15/ 6,192	15/ 3,291	396	7,139	1,284	5,648	302	4,685
OCEANIA								
Australia	220,151	2	164,318	--	76,592	--	87,122	--
New Zealand	308,895	2	291,200	--	411,077	--	355,986	--

1/ Average for 1935-39. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ For 1950. 4/ Not available. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Based on incomplete data or exports by country of destination, as reported by major supplying countries. 7/ Incomplete. 8/ For 1937. 9/ For 1934. 10/ For 1938. 11/ For 1948. 12/ Included Ghee. 13/ Does not include trade with Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 14/ Estimated. 15/ Years ending August 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-July 26, 1954.

CANNED MILK (Condensed and Evaporated): International Trade in Specified Countries, Averages 1934-38, 1946-50, Annual 1952 and 1953, Preliminary

Continent and Country	Average 1934-38		Average 1946-50		1952		1953	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	1/ 19,755	1/ 25	50,552	34	25,945	25	18,582	22
Mexico	--	1/ 614	2/ 3	2/ 1,464	2	120	10	162
Panama, Republic of	--	4,327	--	3/ 3,700	--	4/	--	4/
United States	33,837	452	504,310	211	126,648	13	151,226	472
Cuba	5/ 17	4,691	2/ 5	30.780	--	56,384	--	35,931
Netherlands Antilles	--	3,060	--	3/ 6,000	--	6/ 5,700	--	6/ 5,500
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	46	311	2/ 1,089	--	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brazil	7/ 4	--	2/ 90	--	--	6/ 1	--	4/
Peru	--	8/ 7.833	--	3/ 14,954	--	6/ 12,315	--	6/ 9,400
EUROPE								
Austria	8/ 428	8/ 406	2/ 5	2/ 597	--	1,214	--	135
Belgium	2,202	4,255	2/ 498	2/ 67,487	1,197	44,145	439	44,758
Czechoslovakia	7/ 1	7/ 307	2/ 6	2/ 265	4/	4/	4/	4/
Denmark	40,439	--	58,941	9/ 44	100,863	--	91,513	--
France	8/ 11,277	2,955	20,168	28,952	32,967	2,395	28,847	1,582
Germany, Western	4/	4/	3/ 272	3/ 8,881	8/ 20,709	8/ 2,075	8/ 3,278	8/ 3,805
Greece	--	4,309	--	2/ 63,532	--	21,102	--	10/ 17,425
Ireland	2/ 12,936	2/ 60	17,781	--	19,689	--	11,980	--
Italy	8/ 3,301	344	2/ 800	2/ 32,116	441	864	10/ 69	10/ 3,032
Netherlands	356,087	77	194,670	3/ 148	439,397	439	457,802	483
Norway	4,667	67	113	6	608	--	8/ 1,711	--
Spain	11/ 26	11/ 28	--	17	--	4/	--	4/
Sweden	7/ 115	7/ 18	1,620	2/ 5,485	1,102	--	3,743	--
Switzerland	12,987	9	4,448	4,585	8,662	1,543	9,041	3,599
United Kingdom	36,002	199,204	8,332	121,455	3,589	92,752	3,438	71,316
ASIA								
British Malaya	9,000	74,000	--	3/ 66,000	--	6/ 33,000	--	6/ 37,000
Burma	--	7/ 19,945	--	2/ 17,449	--	6/ 18,400	--	6/ 24,000
Ceylon	--	4/	--	3/ 8,700	--	8/ 13,122	--	8/ 12,703
Hong Kong	--	4/	--	3/ 24,000	--	6/ 13,000	--	6/ 7,300
India	--	7/ 6,440	--	16,863	--	6/ 8,500	--	6/ 8,100
Indonesia	--	4/	--	3/ 47,000	--	6/ 59,000	--	6/ 18,000
Israel	--	2,000	--	3/ 1,200	--	6/ 300	--	6/ 200
Japan	8/ 9,800	8/ 1,300	--	3/ 2,600	--	6/ 1,000	--	6/ 1,400
Pakistan	--	4/	--	3/ 7,200	--	6/ 7,200	--	6/ 1,800
Philippines, Republic of	--	40,643	--	75,642	--	6/ 91,300	--	6/ 113,000
Thailand	--	21,731	--	3/ 37,000	--	6/ 49,000	--	6/ 36,000
AFRICA								
Algeria	--	8/ 5,900	--	3/ 9,300	--	6/ 4,200	--	6/ 6,400
Belgian Congo	--	4/	--	3/ 1,300	--	6/ 2,200	--	6/ 3,300
Egypt	--	7/ 96	--	3/ 2,700	--	1,823	--	2,077
Gold Coast	--	4/	--	3/ 6,300	--	6/ 6,100	--	6/ 7,000
Union of South Africa	--	3,105	513	2/ 2,786	4,123	202	1,226	1,382
OCEANIA								
Australia	15,392	--	70,748	2/ 2	71,836	--	75,281	--
New Zealand	6,156	--	20,348	--	26,127	--	23,445	--

1/ Average for 1935-39. 2/ Less than a 5-year average. 3/ For 1950. 4/ Not available. 5/ For 1939. 6/ Based on incomplete data, or exports by country of destination, as reported by major supplying countries. 7/ For 1938. 8/ Includes dried milk. 9/ For 1946. 10/For 11 months. 11/For 1935.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service reports, and other information. 7-26-54.

DRIED MILK (Whole and Skimmed): International Trade in specified countries, Averages 1934-38, 1946-50, Annual 1952 and 1953, Preliminary

Continent and Country	Averages							
	1934-38		1946-50		1952		1953	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	1/ 5,580	1/ 431	24,357	4,791	42,733	387	37,422	120
Mexico	-	466	-	10,962	-	13,685	-	17,788
Panama, Republic of	-	305	-	2/ 2,000	-	3/	-	3/
United States	4,804	6,055	280,041	2,176	101,265	37,580	144,167	6,301
Cuba	-	4/	5/ 2	5/ 2,066	-	6/ 2,000	-	6/ 1,000
Netherlands Antilles	-	3/	-	2/ 1,100	-	6/ 1,100	-	6/ 1,500
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	1/ 97	-	4/ 2,452	-	3/	3/	3/	3/
Brazil	7/ 2	7/ 172	-	5/ 3,481	-	18,684	-	8/
Peru	-	9/	-	5/ 684	-	6/ 1,300	-	6/ 1,300
Venezuela	-	10/ 1,807	-	5/ 10/ 45,622	-	6/ 48,000	-	6/ 50,400
EUROPE								
Austria	9/	9/	2/ 9	5/ 1,255	-	2,070	-	99
Belgium	11/ 41	11/ 7,741	5/ 851	5/ 12,988	7,795	20,501	19,709	19,491
Czechoslovakia	-	154	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Denmark	594	-	9,782	5/ 478	26,054	413	25,236	65
France	9/	2,168	1,847	26,279	6,254	5,755	4,337	9,815
Germany, Western	3/	3/	2/ 19,851	2/ 8,057	9/	9/	9/	9/
Greece	-	209	-	5/ 26,894	-	2,007	-	12/ 2,204
Ireland	627	213	2,935	454	5,736	4,075	4,062	10,579
Netherlands	37,223	111	5/ 33,524	5/ 8,276	81,442	4,863	64,491	7,011
Norway	10	90	35	115	23	4	-	17
Spain	13/ 14	13/ 375	-	1,152	-	3/	-	3/
Sweden	-	7/ 864	9,758	-	15,097	-	9,206	-
Switzerland 14/	15/ 3,036	-	5/ 2,260	3,927	5,936	4,927	7,792	5,522
United Kingdom	-	30,859	5/ 1,963	5/ 63,388	3,545	95,200	5,075	134,645
ASIA								
British Malaya	-	643	-	5/ 3,766	-	3,976	-	12/ 3,053
Burma	-	3/	-	2/ 1,000	-	6/ 100	-	6/ 400
Ceylon	-	3/	-	2/ 2,300	-	9/	-	9/
Hong Kong	-	3/	-	2/ 2,200	-	6/ 1,400	-	6/ 1,700
India	-	1,525	-	5/ 16,665	-	6/ 30,000	-	6/ 38,000
Indonesia	-	3/	-	2/ 6,500	-	6/ 800	-	6/ 3,000
Israel	-	1,268	-	2/ 16,000	-	6/ 24,000	-	6/ 19,000
Japan	9/	9/	-	2/ 62,000	-	6/ 32,000	-	6/ 19,000
Philippines, Rep. of	-	1/ 735	-	3,988	-	6/ 1,300	-	6/ 6,100
Thailand	-	3/	-	2/ 4,600	-	6/ 900	-	6/ 1,100
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	-	3/	-	2/ 2,300	-	6/ 2,000	-	6/ 3,000
Egypt	-	7/ 38	-	2/ 2,082	-	1,511	-	1,922
Union of So. Africa	7/ 7	7/ 724	5/ 149	1,071	204	20	204	829
OCEANIA								
Australia	3,324	299	22,558	5/ 141	46,544	3/	57,119	3/
New Zealand	16,111	-	41,698	-	114,392	-	117,550	-

1/ Average for 1935-39. 2/ For 1950. 3/ Not available. 4/ Less than 500 pounds. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Based on incomplete data or exports by country of destination as reported by major supplying countries. 7/ For 1938. 8/ Incomplete. 9/ Included with canned milk. 10/ Includes canned milk. 11/ Average for 1937-39. 12/ For 11 months. 13/ For 1935. 14/ Includes infants foods. 15/ For 1939.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.--July 26, 1954.

BUTTER, CHEESE, TOTAL CANNED MILK AND TOTAL DRIED MILK: ESTIMATED IMPORTS INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES

From Major Supplying Countries, - 1953, Preliminary.

COUNTRY	Butter	Cheese	Canned Milk 1/	Dried Milk 2/
		1,000 - Pounds		
British Honduras	100	150	2,250	100
Costa Rica	—	150	1,950	1,900
El Salvador	—	50	100	600
Guatemala	1	50	950	1,600
Honduras	25	2	600	750
Nicaragua	—	1	425	150
Bahamas	50	150	2,625	100
Barbados	100	10	2,650	300
Bermuda	550	250	2,350	200
Dominican Republic	—	200	1,450	500
Haiti	50	200	2,175	200
Jamaica	—	100	500	50
Martinique	275	550	500	600
Bolivia	—	2	3,300	875
British Guiana	200	625	4,150	325
Ecuador	—	1	725	2,400
French Guiana	75	50	450	10
Paraguay	—	—	125	175
Surinam	375	500	550	25
Uruguay	—	1	50	225
Aden	100	100	1,150	200
Afghanistan	5	2	75	10
Iran	3	—	—	525
Iraq	—	200	950	300
Ethiopia	—	10	100	10
French Equatorial Africa	200	550	700	50
French West Africa	1,175	1,750	8,175	575
Liberia	25	25	775	75
Libya	100	175	950	100
Madagascar	350	575	4,400	200
Mauritius	425	150	1,050	700
Mozambique	100	75	2,100	250
Nigeria	50	100	5,500	125
Northern Rhodesia	1,350	100	225	1,450
Tunisia	450	900	3,500	475

1/ Condensed and evaporated milk. 2/ Dried whole and dried skimmed milk.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. August 5, 1954

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FD 5-54 June 22, 1954

WORLD PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE

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Despite somewhat adverse spring weather conditions, milk production in 1954 is estimated at a rate above 1953 levels. With the consumption of fluid milk only keeping pace with, or maybe even lagging behind, the increase in population, most of the increased milk production is expected to find its way into manufacture, particularly of butter and cheese.

This report incorporates an estimate of world butter production. Previous circulars included production data for specified countries only.

A summary of this information was published in the June 14, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

BUTTER PRODUCTION

The three year downward trend in world butter production was reversed with a 6.5 percent increase in production during 1953. Furthermore, with one exception, the increase was general. Only New Zealand showed a decrease in production; however, the decline was small and New Zealand had raised its production by more than 15 percent during the three year period in which world production was declining.

The largest percentage gain took place in North America where production was more than 14 percent over 1952. The United States increased its total production of butter by 16 percent while Canadian production rose 6 percent. Approximately 25 percent and 20 percent respectively of factory production in the United States and Canada found its way into government ownership under the price support programs of the countries.

Europe, which produces more than two-fifths of the world's supply of butter, increased production almost 7 percent over 1952. The largest proportionate gain was registered in the United Kingdom which increased butter production by 53 percent; the entire increase of 18 million pounds was in creamery butter production. Substantial increases were also evident in Denmark and the Netherlands, two of the leading butter exporting countries, with respective gains of 12 and 13.7 percent over 1952. Belgium, like the United Kingdom a net importer of butter, increased production by 15 percent. Western Germany, which has shown a steady increase since the end of World War II, reached and passed its prewar level of butter production in 1953.

Production of butter in South America was almost 12 percent above 1952 with the entire increase being attributed to increased production in Argentina. A large part of the increase of 26 million pounds in Argentina production found its way into export channels as Argentina became a significant factor in world trade in butter.

Butter production in the exporting countries of Australia and New Zealand showed an increase of less than 2 percent, with a slight decline in production being registered in New Zealand. Production in Australia was up about 5 percent over 1952.

World butter production is still more than 11 percent under prewar figures. Of the primary exporting countries, only Sweden and New Zealand production are above prewar levels. Production in the Netherlands, Denmark and Australia is considerably under the average production for the years preceding World War II. Significant gains from prewar levels have been made in Argentina and the Union of South Africa where butter production is almost double that of prewar years.

BUTTER: Factory production in specified countries and estimated world production with total production in specified countries, averages 1934-1938, 1946-50, annual 1949-1953.

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Factory Butter							
Canada	1/ 255	278	279	261	257	281	302
United States	1,673	1,302	1,412	1,386	1,213	1,188	1,425
Cuba	1/ 4	3	3	3	3	2/ 3	2/ 4
Austria	-	3/ 41	44	38	33	43	45
Belgium	4/ 46	55	57	71	74	75	91
Denmark	401	319	344	395	371	340	381
Finland	5/ 69	6/ 61	65	76	88	100	106
France	2/ 220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Western	7/8/ 560	6/ 492	522	571	608	597	635
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	7/ 89	69	77	83	73	74	79
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	9/ 230	156	185	205	184	161	183
Norway	24	20	24	25	25	23	28
Portugal	8/10/ 4	3	3	4	5	5	5
Sweden	153	216	216	239	234	206	216
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	9/ 54	24	23	36	13	16	34
Argentina	66	101	86	100	95	102	128
Brazil 11/	4/ 51	45	48	54	45	58	2/ 61
Union of South Africa	12/ 28	45	47	60	66	61	2/ 67
Australia	8/ 415	354	378	379	314	333	350
New Zealand	8/ 367	346	394	372	410	435	432
Total	4,709	3,930	4,207	4,358	4,111	4,101	4,572
Total Butter (World estimate with total production in specified countries)							
Canada	1/ 348	331	335	291	286	306	325
United States	2,178	1,596	1,688	1,648	1,461	1,417	1,647
Cuba	1/ 4	3	3	3	3	2/ 3	2/ 4
Other North America	21	22	20	21	21	21	21
Total North America 13/	2,551	1,952	2,046	1,963	1,771	1,747	1,997
Austria	2/ 51	46	55	54	46	65	67
Belgium	4/ 156	128	143	163	169	168	193
Denmark	401	319	344	395	371	340	381
Finland	2/5/ 121	75	89	110	128	137	139
France	2/ 529	407	460	529	584	560	608
Germany, Western	7/8/ 681	6/ 544	540	595	659	668	710
Greece 14/	10/ 13	9	10	12	14	16	2/ 17
Ireland	7/ 149	115	121	124	110	110	115
Italy	111	106	117	128	134	128	130
Netherlands	9/ 239	156	185	205	184	161	183
Norway	51	34	40	42	38	35	41
Portugal	8/10/ 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	190	227	223	245	240	212	221
Switzerland 15/	58	37	34	42	55	49	52
United Kingdom	9/ 101	41	40	54	30	34	52
Yugoslavia	24	-	-	-	2/ 24	2/ 20	2/ 24
Other Europe (incl. USSR)	1,269	707	664	753	747	733	729
Total Europe 13/	4,153	2,951	3,065	3,451	3,533	3,436	3,662
Argentina	66	101	86	100	95	102	128
Other South America	106	119	119	120	114	120	120
Total South America 13/	172	220	205	220	209	222	248
Union of South Africa	12/ 41	57	59	72	78	73	79
Other Africa	76	122	124	122	122	122	122
Total Africa 13/	117	179	183	194	200	195	201
Asia - Total 2/	1,773	1,600	1,603	1,609	1,640	1,609	1,609
Australia	8/ 437	365	389	390	325	344	361
New Zealand	8/ 379	359	407	385	423	448	445
Other Oceania	-	4	4	5	5	5	5
Total Oceania 13/	816	728	800	780	753	797	811
Estimated World Total 16/	9,600	7,630	7,900	8,220	8,110	8,010	8,530

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Average 1949-50. 4/ Average 1936-38. 5/ Average 1936-39. 6/ Average 1948-50. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Years ending June 30. 9/ For 1939. 10/ Average 1933-37. 11/ Production in Federally inspected plants only. 12/ Years ending August 31. 13/ Includes estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable. 14/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 15/ Made from the milk of cattle and goats. 16/ Includes product weight of ghee in those countries where ghee production is common, especially India, Turkey, Egypt and other Middle and Far-Eastern countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. - June 14, 1954

CHEESE PRODUCTION

Of the major cheese producing countries for which comparable data are available, only three showed decreases in cheese production in 1953 as compared with 1952. Increased production was registered in all other countries accounting for an over-all increase in 1953 of more than 8 percent over 1952. The estimated production figures include both farm and factory manufacture and cheese processed from skim milk and milk of buffaloes, goats and sheep.

European countries which produce more than two-thirds of the world's supply of cheese, increased production 7.5 percent over 1952. The largest proportionate increase was made in the United Kingdom where production increased more than 60 percent with the total gain of 74 million pounds being attained by increased factory production. Of the major cheese exporting countries, the Netherlands showed the largest production increase, a gain of 11 percent over 1952. Italy and France, the largest producing countries amd major exporters of cheese, both showed gains of over 5 percent. Only in Sweden, which is a net importer of cheese, and Norway did 1953 production decline from 1952 levels.

In North America cheese production during 1953 was more than 10 percent above 1952, with all reporting countries sharing about equally in the gain. The 128 million pound increase in production in the United States was less than one-half of the amount of the total production purchased by the Government under the price support program.

Australia and New Zealand registered an increase of more than 8 percent over 1952 levels. Australia's gain was almost 7 percent while that of New Zealand was not quite 9 percent. The increased production in New Zealand reversed a slight but steady three year downward trend.

The 1953 production of more than 5 billion pounds in the specified countries is more than 42 percent above the prewar level. Only in Canada, Austria and Belgium was production less than the 1934-38 average for these countries. The United States, the largest cheese producing country in the world, has more than doubled its prewar production, Denmark has almost tripled its 1934-38 average production. France, the second largest producing country, has steadily rebuilt its cheese industry and in 1953 was producing almost 10 percent more cheese than during prewar.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

CHEESE: Production in specified countries, averages 1934-38, 1946-50 annual 1949-53

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Factory Cheese							
Canada	1/ 120	118	121	103	94	74	81
United States	643	1,156	1,200	1,191	1,162	1,170	1,298
Cuba	2/3/ 3	2/ 6	2/ 5	2/ 6	2/ 5	2/ 5	2/ 6
Austria	-	14	17	22	20	23	29
Belgium	-	10	10	10	12	11	11
Denmark	69	125	140	134	171	190	192
Finland	4/ 23	18	26	32	36	43	48
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Western	5/6/ 276	7/ 280	336	300	335	340	355
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2/ 200	177	238	236	266	278	313
Norway 8/	40	35	47	56	64	67	61
Portugal	3/ 1	3	4	3	3	3	4
Sweden	76	115	144	114	120	132	120
United Kingdom	9/ 72	65	69	118	93	116	190
Argentina	68	204	218	213	186	224	242
Brazil 10/	11/ 60	46	47	53	49	59	2/ 62
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	12/ 10	18	18	22	21	23	2/ 24
Australia	6/ 48	99	101	104	93	100	107
New Zealand	6/ 211	217	234	238	228	226	246
Total	1,919	2,689	2,954	2,930	2,935	3,058	3,356
Total Cheese							
Canada	1/ 121	119	122	104	95	75	82
United States	643	1,156	1,200	1,191	1,162	1,170	1,298
Cuba	2/ 6	2/ 11	2/ 10	2/ 11	2/ 10	2/ 10	2/ 11
Austria	13/ 69	16	19	29	27	27	33
Belgium	18	2/ 13	2/ 13	2/ 13	2/ 16	2/ 15	2/ 15
Denmark	69	125	140	134	171	190	192
Finland	2/4/ 25	18	26	32	36	43	48
France 14/	2/ 584	403	470	584	617	605	640
Germany, Western 15/	5/6/ 276	7/ 280	336	300	335	340	355
Greece 16/	17/ 129	85	83	95	110	126	2/ 135
Ireland	11/ 4	5	7	7	5	6	7
Italy 14/	524	491	556	613	2/ 613	684	721
Netherlands	267	212	282	280	309	320	350
Norway 8/	2/ 50	43	54	60	68	71	65
Portugal	2/3/ 13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2/ 88	115	144	114	120	132	120
Switzerland 8/	112	107	119	124	113	123	2/ 131
United Kingdom	9/ 101	70	74	123	99	123	197
Argentina	68	204	218	213	186	224	242
Brazil	11/ 93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	3/ 11	2/ 16	2/ 20	13	16	15	14
Union of South Africa	12/ 11	18	18	22	21	23	2/ 24
Australia	6/ 49	100	102	105	94	101	108
New Zealand	6/ 211	217	234	238	228	226	246
Total	3,529	3,824	4,247	4,405	4,451	4,644	5,034

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Estimated. 3/ For 1937. 4/ Average 1936-39. 5/ Average 1935-38. 6/ Years ending June 30. 7/ Average 1948-50. 8/ Made from the milk of cattle and goats. 9/ For 1939. 10/ Production in Federally inspected plants only. 11/ Average 1936-38. 12/ Years ending August 31. 13/ Average 1934-37. 14/ Made from the milk of cattle, sheep and goats. 15/ No estimate available on farm production. 16/ Made from the milk of cattle, buffalos, sheep and goats. 17/ Average 1933-37.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.- June 14, 1954.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUL 23 1954
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FD 6-54 July 8, 1954

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1954

Factory production of butter, cheese and dried milk was higher, but canned milk production was lower in the major dairying countries in the first quarter of 1954, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1953, according to information available to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Some improvement in pastures occurred in Australia, resulting in a larger milk flow. Dry conditions in New Zealand were reflected in lower milk production in this quarter. Conditions were favorable for dairying in many of the countries of Western Europe, and milk production continued at a high level. In the Western Hemisphere, milk production in both Canada and the United States ran considerably above that of a year ago.

Factory butter production in the opening quarter of 1954 rose 5 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1953. Somewhat larger quantities of milk were available for manufacturing in Australia and butter production increased, but lower supplies in New Zealand resulted in a drop in butter output.

In Denmark, milk production was up, and butter-making absorbed a larger portion of the increased supplies available for manufacturing purposes than in the same quarter a year ago. Butter output also was higher in Ireland and the United Kingdom, but was lower in the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Production in both Canada and the United States increased in the first quarter, due to larger manufacturing supplies.

Cheese production in factories increased 21 percent in the first quarter of 1954 over the comparable quarter of 1953. Output in Australia was up, slightly more milk being diverted to cheese manufacture than a year earlier. In New Zealand, cheese production was smaller than in the corresponding period of 1953. Output was down in Denmark, less milk being utilized for cheese than a year earlier. Production also was down in Norway and Sweden. More cheese was produced in the Netherlands, Canada and the United States where much of the larger quantities of milk available for manufacturing was used for cheese.

A summary of this information was published in the June 28, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 1st quarter (calendar) 1954, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	Total 1953	1953 1st Quarter	1953 2nd Quarter	1953 3rd Quarter	1953 4th Quarter	1954 1st Quarter	First Quarter 1954/53
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	percent
BUTTER									
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	2/ 303,709	2/ 34,065	2/ 103,628	110,847	55,169	35,773	105
United States	1,673,328	1,301,830	1,424,940	331,545	447,555	354,460	291,380	376,670	114
Belgium	46,179	55,353	3/ 90,609	15,051	28,120	28,382	19,056	—	—
Denmark	400,660	318,697	381,175	78,704	112,214	105,601	84,656	89,408	114
Finland	61,287	4/ 61,215	106,352	19,804	31,797	32,258	22,493	—	—
France 5/	6/ 529,000	390,471	6/ 606,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, Western	7/8/ 560,000	4/ 492,188	637,706	123,755	183,284	185,494	145,173	—	—
Ireland	89,400	68,648	78,774	2,968	26,324	34,366	15,116	4,886	165
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	182,984	30,202	58,422	56,440	37,920	26,409	87
Norway	24,930	20,049	2/ 28,305	4,874	12,443	8,158	2/ 2,830	6/ 4,196	86
Sweden	152,769	216,442	2/ 215,814	43,181	64,583	65,682	2/ 42,368	41,307	96
Switzerland 5/	57,760	36,949	9/ 52,469	9,725	15,776	15,189	10,712	—	—
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	2/ 31,888	2/ 2,688	12,589	10,349	6,262	11,021	410
Argentina	65,742	100,657	127,869	30,864	—	—	—	—	—
Union of So. Africa	10/ 27,725	44,845	68,151	2/ 20,789	15,345	2/ 12,839	19,178	—	—
Australia	8/ 415,250	354,371	350,186	103,032	58,004	64,217	124,933	107,372	104
New Zealand - total	8/ 366,912	346,095	2/ 430,682	2/ 138,947	2/ 43,523	2/ 80,931	2/ 167,281	111,104	80
Export gradings	11/ 322,796	301,826	2/ 363,744	2/ 119,171	29,975	63,027	151,571	91,143	76
CHEESE									
Canada	1/ 119,924	114,329	75,185	6,382	26,699	28,671	13,433	6,497	102
United States	643,234	1,156,005	1,297,940	277,285	419,025	340,290	261,340	398,055	144
Denmark	68,820	123,634	192,021	41,226	64,595	52,911	33,289	35,056	85
France 12/	6/ 584,000	13/ 424,070	6/ 595,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	6/ 721,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	6/ 200,000	176,926	2/ 283,245	2/ 42,136	97,631	85,457	58,021	44,004	104
Norway 14/	39,067	35,564	2/ 61,298	16,232	2/ 20,183	15,736	2/ 9,147	6/ 13,839	85
Sweden	76,059	115,005	2/ 119,712	27,156	38,567	35,127	2/ 18,862	23,400	86
Switzerland 14/	111,729	107,232	9/ 130,733	18,106	37,674	42,804	22,693	—	—
United Kingdom 5/	109,000	69,888	2/ 197,166	43,546	2/ 58,733	2/ 54,074	2/ 40,813	52,685	121
Argentina	67,873	203,830	242,506	70,547	—	—	—	—	—
Union of So. Africa	10/ 10,195	17,967	24,417	2/ 6,218	2/ 5,127	2/ 5,436	7,636	—	—
Australia	8/ 48,400	98,396	106,707	24,219	10,542	23,990	47,956	26,437	109
New Zealand - total	8/ 210,911	216,842	2/ 244,758	2/ 77,280	25,312	37,318	104,848	71,456	92
Export gradings	11/ 204,110	205,962	231,921	80,113	34,026	21,422	96,360	74,675	93

CANNED MILK									
Canada 15/	1/ 104,335	266,532	305,297	42,524	114,227	93,589	54,957	48,908	115
United States 16/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,598,510	543,950	907,885	668,300	478,375	521,775	96
Cuba	17/ 32,564	36,655	—	12,348	14,280	—	—	—	—
Denmark	40,785	58,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	18/ 28,953	17/ 57,984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	309,952	181,222	2/ 484,488	2/ 94,020	136,306	2/ 108,838	2/ 145,324	86,257	92
Switzerland	14,198	13,031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	378,560	219,914	2/ 284,122	2/ 46,502	170,509	2/ 46,144	2/ 20,967	—	—
Argentina	19/ 3,159	17/ 11,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	8/ 41,894	132,745	139,626	2/ 35,903	13,811	25,993	2/ 63,919	31,560	88
New Zealand	17/ 11,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DRIED MILK 20/									
Canada	1/ 26,079	70,876	2/ 99,685	2/ 15,152	2/ 33,443	32,432	18,658	14,741	97
United States	17/ 203,555	913,436	1,305,105	293,960	456,225	301,840	253,080	356,000	121
Belgium	5,500	6,607	34,622	4,594	14,780	10,503	4,745	—	—
Denmark	2,205	16,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	18/ 7,685	17/ 3,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	56,438	54,468	118,050	2/ 10,675	46,330	39,673	2/ 21,372	9,099	85
Sweden	1,315	24,566	2/ 25,496	5,319	8,348	8,136	2/ 3,693	—	—
Switzerland	7,187	10,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	43,098	73,848	2/ 85,477	7,437	38,617	2/ 22,041	2/ 17,382	20,966	282
Argentina	19/ 3,977	17/ 14,070	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	8/ 16,971	54,235	83,877	24,248	2/ 7,973	15,186	2/ 36,470	23,648	98
New Zealand	21/ 17,429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Revised. 3/ Total production in 1953 is estimated at 192,902,000 pounds. 4/ Average 1948-50. 5/ Total production. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Production year ending June 30. 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 10/ Production year ending August 31. 11/ Marketing year ending July 31. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ For 1948. 14/ Total cheese and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 15/ Both bulk and case goods. 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued). 17/ Less than a 5 year average. 18/ For 1937. 19/ For 1939. 20/ Total dried whole and dried skim milk for human consumption. 21/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. June 28, 1954.

Canned milk output declined 4 percent in the January-March quarter of 1954, compared with the same quarter of 1953. Of the 4 countries reporting, production was down in all except Canada, the improvement there being due to a marked increase in the output of evaporated milk.

All dried milk production in the opening quarter of 1954 gained 17 percent over comparable 1953. Output was down in Australia, Netherlands and Canada, but was up in the United Kingdom and the United States. In the latter country, the increase occurred in the output of nonfat dry milk solids, production of which was the highest in 20 years of record.

Current Conditions Abroad:

Sydney: The principal dairying areas of Australia have experienced generally widespread rains and the outlook for the current winter is very good.

Wellington: Recent rainfalls in New Zealand have been generally adequate and well spread, and growth of pastures good for the time of year. Feed prospects for the winter have been improved by the recent flush of growth.

The Hague: General drought conditions in the Netherlands have affected dairy herds. Stock have been on pasture for only a short time.

Ottawa: With more cows in production in Canada than a year ago and pastures and meadows in good condition, the outlook for milk production there is extremely favorable.

—By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

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May 25, 1954

C. J. BABCOCK NAMED MARKETING BRANCH CHIEF IN FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE'S LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS DIVISION.

Announcement has been made by Clayton Whipple, Acting Administrator of the Foreign Agricultural Service of the appointment of C. J. Babcock as Chief of the foreign marketing branch of its Livestock and Livestock Products Division.

As foreign marketing branch chief, Mr. Babcock's primary responsibility will be to assist Wilbur G. Carlson, Director of the FAS Livestock and Livestock Products Division in developing plans for increasing exports of United States dairy and other livestock products.

Mr. Babcock brings to the Foreign Agricultural Service more than 30 years of experience with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and in the field of dairying. He was formerly in charge of the standards section of the research division of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration, and prior to that was with the Department's Bureau of Dairy Industry. He is the author of more than 90 technical publications.

The new foreign marketing branch chief is a veteran of both World Wars. In the second, he was officer in charge of milk and milk products inspection, Office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army and was awarded the Legion of Merit. After the war he was later placed in inactive status as Lieutenant-Colonel.

He is a member of the advisory board, milk and food section, U. S. Public Health Service; a member of the executive board of the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments; a member of the judging committee, American Dairy Science Association; represents the food and nutrition board, National Research Council, on its committee on milk production, distribution and quality. He is superintendant of the Collegiate Student's International Contest in judging dairy products. He is chairman, advisory committee on ordinances and regulations, International Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians, and of the technical committee on dairy processing, Dairy Industries Society International.

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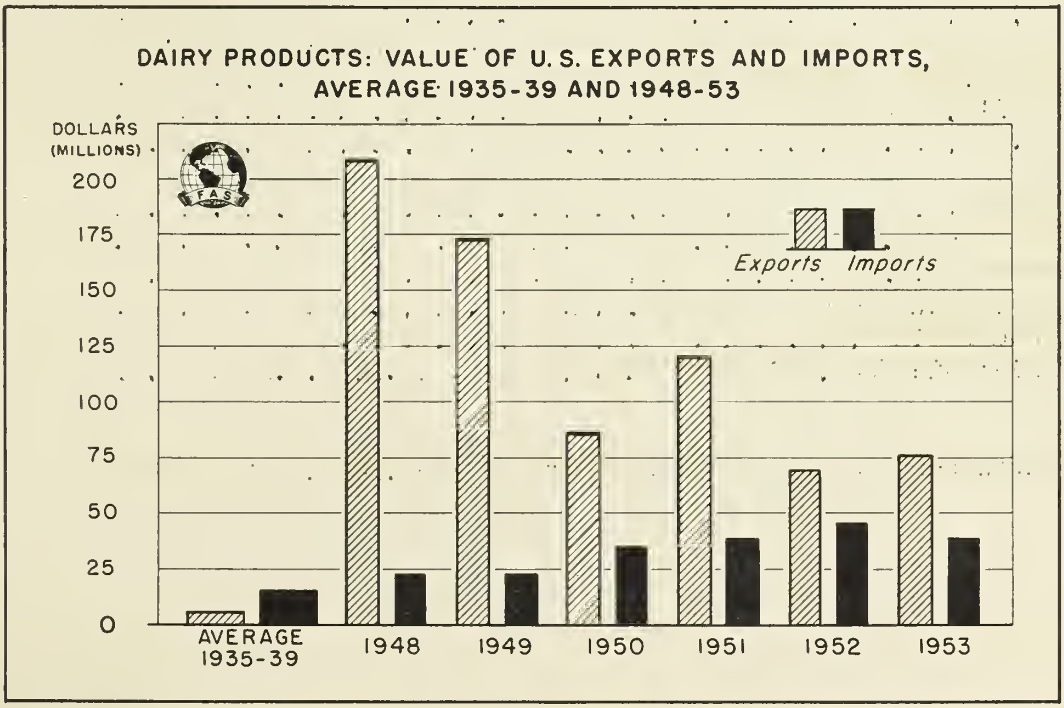
UNITED STATES TRADE IN DAIRY PRODUCTS AVERAGE 1935-39 AND ANNUALLY 1949-53

SUMMARY

The trend in the foreign trade of the United States in dairy products, which has, since 1947, been toward the prewar pattern, was reversed slightly in 1953 with a small increase in the export movement of commodities. Total value of dairy products exports in 1953 was $76.8 million against $68.6 million in 1952. The reversal, however, was due to the movement of Government-owned dairy products under price support purchases into foreign relief consumption. Commercial shipments were slightly under the 1952 whole milk equivalent figure. Imports at a value of $38.3 million were $7.1 million under 1952, due to no little degree to the reimposition of import controls on dried milk products.

In terms of milk equivalent exports in 1953 of 1,194 million pounds represented only one percent of total domestic milk production during the year. The milk equivalent of imports was 593 million pounds or approximately one-half of one percent of domestic production.


DAIRY PRODUCTS: VALUE OF U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AVERAGE 1935-39 AND 1948-53

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

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Prepared by Livestock and Livestock Products Division, FAS, May 1954

Background

Foreign trade in dairy products by the United States has historically been only a small part of the domestic production, ordinarily amounting to less than 1 percent, on an equivalent basis, of the annual production of milk. Exceptions to this pattern are found in the two war periods during and following World War I and World War II when large quantities of dairy products, particularly cheese and processed milks, were moved abroad. However, even at the peak of the war movements, which occurred in 1944, only 5.7 percent of the total domestic production went into export channels.

During World War II, with most of the normal channels of trade denied to commercial exporters, the bulk of the movement of United States exports were under Government programs such as Lend-Lease; in 1944 almost 97 percent of all exports, in terms of milk equivalent, were shipped under Government programs. After the surrender of Japan, Government shipments, including those by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, were the major part of all exports of dairy products through 1946. Government sponsored shipments were resumed in some volume in 1950 under the various foreign economic aid programs of the United States and accounted for 50 percent and 38 percent of all exports, in terms of milk equivalent, during 1950 and 1951 respectively.

Imports of dairy products, principally cheese and butter, fell off sharply with the entrance of the United States into World War I, but by 1923, foreign imports had more than regained their share of the United States market. From 1924 through 1939 imports, in terms of whole milk, exceeded exports. Imports decreased markedly in 1940 and it was not until 1950 that importations approached the prewar level. In 1952, the milk equivalent value of imports exceeded that of exports for the first year since 1939.

Exports

The most important of the United States dairy exports is the processed milk group, particularly evaporated, condensed and dried whole milk. Exports of these three products make up 57 percent of the whole milk equivalent export total and 64 percent of the dollar value of all dairy product exports. The export value of nonfat dry milk solids represents over 17 percent of total value of dairy products, on which just under half is commercial exports. Processed milk products are next in importance as export products, accounting for almost 23 percent of the export value of all dairy products.

Condensed and evaporated milk, unlike other dairy products of the United States, have been able to meet most price competition in the world markets, during the past year which accounts in good part for the increase in exports of canned milk during 1953. The other items in these two primary groups maintain their position in world trade because they are premium products, packaged in acceptable containers under established brand names. Furthermore export demand can be filled out of supplies on hand in contrast with other producing countries which must program in advance.

The value of dairy products exports in 1953 was 2.7 percent of the total value of all agricultural exports as compared with 2.0 percent in 1952.

Imports

More than 96 percent of the total value of all dairy products imports was in the form of cheese and casein. Controls on casein were lifted in December 1952 and imports during 1953 were almost 31 percent higher than 1952 although the increased value of the imports was only 20.5 percent. The main cheese imports were in the form of Swiss which was not under import controls and Pecorino and Roquefort, sheep's milk cheeses which also were not under controls.

Imports of dried whole milk at prices considerably under domestic prices threatened to upset the domestic market and were embargoed on April 1, 1953 and on July 1, limited to 7,000 pounds annually.

The value of dairy products imports in 1953 was .9 percent of the total of all agricultural commodities as against 1.0 percent in 1952.

There is also a substantial out-movement of milk and dairy products from the continental United States to non-contiguous territories and possessions; the bulk of this trade is with Hawaii and Alaska. This movement is not, of course, considered as export trade and does not appear in the commercial export statistics. Since it may be of interest, these shipments are shown in the table below.

Shipments of Dairy Products to Territories and Possessions 1940-1953

(Quantity)

Year	Butter	Cheese	Evaporated Milk	Condensed Milk	Fresh Milk & Cream	Malted Milk	Dried Whole Milk	Whole Milk Equivalent
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Million Pounds
1940	7,740	4,252	29,082	526	534	920	800	270
1941	9,812	4,966	37,504	623	557	905	1,261	340
1942	5,204	4,363	17,745	1,108	388	864	1,410	202
1943	5,279	2,031	5,304	826	616	1,032	1,501	154
1944	5,207	2,653	4,761	633	842	1,850	2,621	168
1945	6,899	4,887	29,548	1,649	472	1,112	4,743	293
1946	5,005	5,108	63,870	4,306	658	785	9,424	372
1947	6,045	5,083	49,742	2,374	269	1,087	9,547	359
1948	2,236	4,468	27,952	758	153	420	11,786	242
1949	1,573	4,727	21,212	111	60	351	12,376	219
1950	1,702	3,791	19,297	110	50	322	13,530	217
1951	1,697	3,616	22,712	1/ 59	1/	1/ 105	11,612	207
1952	1,475	4,669	24,648	1/	1/	1/	13,873	234
1953	1,737	3,985	29,088	1/	1/	1/	14,706	249

1/ Discontinued after July 1951.

Whole Milk Equivalent of United States Trade in Milk, Cream and Dairy Products in Relation to Production

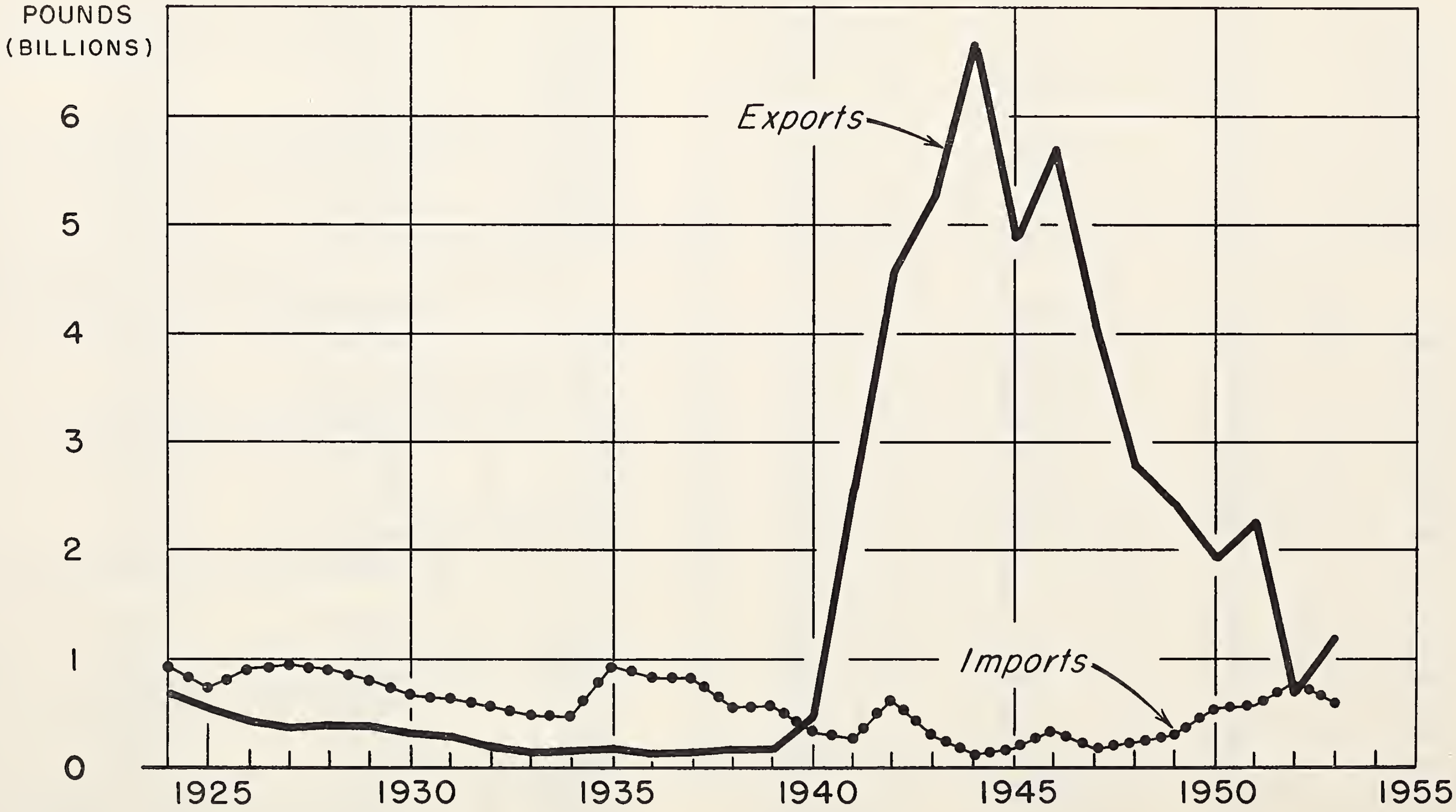
1924 - 1953

Year	Total milk production	Exports 1/	Percent of U. S. production	Imports	Percent of U. S. production	Export balance
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds	Percent	Million pounds
1924	93,660	695	0.7	946	1.0	- 251
1925	94,940	544	0.6	749	0.8	- 205
1926	97,404	415	0.4	906	0.9	- 491
1927	99,018	356	0.4	950	1.0	- 594
1928	99,367	396	0.4	902	0.9	- 506
1929	102,133	389	0.4	810	0.8	- 421
1930	102,984	321	0.3	697	0.7	- 376
1931	105,629	292	0.3	641	0.6	- 349
1932	106,310	187	0.2	560	0.5	- 373
1933	107,162	124	0.1	474	0.4	- 350
1934	104,021	149	0.1	472	0.5	- 323
1935	103,605	155	0.1	939	0.9	- 784
1936	104,710	117	0.1	812	0.8	- 695
1937	104,208	130	0.1	820	0.8	- 690
1938	108,107	157	0.1	551	0.5	- 394
1939	108,992	179	0.2	585	0.5	- 406
1940	111,512	472	0.4	337	0.3	+ 135
1941	117,088	2,562	2.3	272	0.2	+2,380
1942	120,433	4,545	3.8	632	0.5	+3,913
1943	118,517	5,232	4.4	299	0.3	+4,933
1944	118,123	6,676	5.7	126	0.1	+6,550
1945	120,628	4,873	4.0	169	0.1	+4,704
1946	118,697	5,704	4.8	342	0.3	+5,362
1947	118,114	4,062	3.4	166	0.1	+3,896
1948	113,671	2,760	2.4	230	0.2	+2,530
1949	117,003	2,442	2.1	311	0.3	+2,131
1950	117,302	1,991	1.7	544	0.5	+1,447
1951	115,341	2,257	2.0	577	0.5	+1,680
1952	115,597	674	0.6	777	0.7	- 103
1953 2/	121,519	1,194	1.0	593	0.5	+ 601

1/ From 1941 to 1953 includes export deliveries under gov't. programs. 2/ Preliminary.

Milk Production and milk equivalent of exports and imports as published by Bureau of Agr. Economics.

UNITED STATES TRADE IN MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN TERMS OF WHOLE MILK EQUIVALENT, 1924-53



*PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 316 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Exports and imports of principal dairy products, United States, 1920-1953

Year	Butter Exports 1/	Butter Imports 2/	Cheese Exports 1/	Cheese Imports 2/	Condensed Milk Exports 1/	Condensed Milk Imports 2/	Evaporated Milk Exports 1/	Evaporated Milk Imports 2/	Dried Whole Milk Exports	Dried Whole Milk Imports 3/	Nonfat Dry Milk solids Exports	Nonfat Dry Milk solids Imports 3/
	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs.	Mil.lbs
1920	17.7	37.5	19.2	16.0	277.3		134.0					
1921	9.0	13.6	11.9	26.9	94.3		195.9					
1922	11.1	7.0	5.3	46.6	57.9		131.0					
1923	6.9	23.7	8.5	64.4	57.5		136.9					
1924	9.4	19.4	4.6	59.2	64.2	4.7	142.3	1.7				
1925	5.6	7.2	9.7	62.4	42.8	4.0	105.1	.6				
1926	6.1	8.0	4.1	78.4	38.7	.3	75.8	1.3				
1927	4.5	8.5	4.0	79.8	35.0	.5	68.2	2.1				
1928	4.4	4.7	2.8	81.4	38.9	1.1	76.9	1.5				
1929	3.9	2.8	3.0	76.4	41.3	.6	69.1	2.0				
1930	3.0	2.5	2.1	68.3	30.3	1.4	60.9	.2				
1931	2.0	1.9	1.9	62.0	19.8	.6	56.2	.6				
1932	1.6	1.0	1.5	55.6	11.9	.7	39.6	.5	1.9	.6	1.7	4/
1933	1.3	1.0	1.4	48.4	5.0	1.0	32.4	.1	1.6	.4	.9	.1
1934	1.2	1.3	1.4	47.5	8.2	.3	38.0	4/	1.7	4/	1.4	4/
1935	1.0	22.7	1.2	48.9	4.9	.6	32.2	4/	1.6	2.5	1.2	.3
1936	.8	9.9	1.1	59.8	2.4	2.2	23.6	4/	1.8	4.2	1.9	20.0
1937	.8	11.1	1.2	60.6	8.0	1.5	22.9	.1	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.4
1938	2.0	1.6	1.5	54.4	5.4	.7	23.7	4/	3.8	.1	6.4	4/
1939	2.3	1.1	1.5	59.1	2.3	.2	27.5	4/	6.3	4/	2.1	.9
1940	2.9	1.4	2.3	32.6	27.4	4/	118.7	4/	7.5	4/	8.7	4/
1941	3.3	3.7	95.0	20.0	82.0	4/	602.0	4/	15.0	4/	36.0	4/
1942	15.2	20.1	308.0	24.2	15.0	4/	381.0	4/	14.0	4/	134.0	4/
1943	85.6	3.3	165.0	25.2	44.0	4/	568.0	4/	39.0	4/	232.0	4/
1944	87.6	1.7	295.0	9.0	52.0	4/	540.3	.1	32.9	4/	206.5	4/
1945	17.9	3.7	194.3	8.3	113.2	4/	570.7	4.6	65.0	4/	180.2	.1
1946	.7	7.0	155.7	20.8	55.0	4/	926.3	.6	146.0	4/	167.9	4/
1947	11.0	3.8	177.4	8.7	108.2	4/	469.8	4/	91.5	4/	148.1	4/
1948	5.8	.2	95.6	23.6	111.4	4/	315.3	4/	100.5	4/	159.2	3.1
1949	4.2	.3	98.0	32.0	78.3	.1	249.5	4/	81.4	4/	213.7	5.3
1950	3.2	4/	47.5	56.2	27.9	4/	150.1	.4	62.6	4/	229.4	2.5
1951	7.1	.1	79.6	52.3	28.9	4/	203.4	4/	59.5	9.0	122.5	1.0
1952	.9	.5	3.8	49.2	29.6	4/	97.1	4/	42.5	37.0	58.7	.6
1953 5/	.4	.1	5.1	56.2	18.0	4/	133.2	.5	46.8	5.8	98.1	.4

1/ Reexports included, 1920-33. 2/ General imports, 1920-33, beginning 1934, imports for consumption. 3/ Imports for consumption. 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Preliminary. - Source: Foreign Commerce & Navigation of United States.

Total Imports of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
Average 1935-39, annual 1949-53

Quantity

Item	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Cream	323	-	3	12	2	2
Whole Milk	26	-	68	23	2/	2
Skimmed Milk & Buttermilk	216	463	35	33	2	2/
Condensed, sweetened	398	24	2/	2/	2/	4
Evaporated	37	4	368	2	2	467
Condensed, n.e.s.	637	32	1	-	10	-
Whole Milk, dried	1,652	4	24	9,046	37,012	5,866
Cream, dried	-	-	2/	4	226	134
Skimmed Milk, dried	450	5,250	2,502	1,031	569	435
Buttermilk, dried	319	658	539	1,610	12,551	1,146
Malted Milk & Compounds, dried	14	2/	34	408	5,209	7
Butter	9,278	271	10	59	458	126
Cheese - all	56,587	32,015	56,172	52,330	49,208	56,215
Swiss	8,668	5,777	6,079	7,135	7,322	8,656
Gruyere	2,311	1,334	2,317	2,331	3,056	3,215
Romano	)	7,982	5,369	2,342	1,401	2,226
Pecorino 3/	)15,644	3,336	11,948	9,525	12,715	12,313
Reggiano	)	1,369	1,482	864	955	2,056
Parmesan	) 2,160	13	79	76	120	297
Provoloni	)	936	1,207	2,505	4,026	3,735
Provolette	) 5,094	38	53	61	73	46
Roquefort	2,383	1,394	1,641	1,688	1,815	1,806
Cheddar	4,748	3,136	13,293	12,072	6,525	7,810
Blue Mold	2,424	1,302	3,492	5,049	3,022	3,331
Edam & Gouda	3,326	906	3,755	4,333	3,585	4,560
Bryndza	-	1	2/	2	-	-
Sbrinz	-	1,375	1,518	769	385	273
Goya	-	2/	-	-	-	-
All other cheese including processed not listed above	9,829	3,116	3,939	3,578	4,208	5,891
Casein, dried	8,180	33,061	54,552	43,386	56,838	74,246
Lactose, dried	-	-	804	1,592	2,968	2,274

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Under 500 pounds. 3/ Pecorino cheese, sheep's milk cheese, including small amounts not suitable for grating.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Total Imports of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
Average 1935-39, annual 1949-1953
(Continued)

Value

Item	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Cream	56	-	1	4	1	1
Whole milk	1	-	6	2	2/	2/
Skimmed milk & Buttermilk	5	15	2	3	2/	2/
Condensed (sweetened)	27	3	2/	2/	2/	1
Evaporated	3	1	38	1	2/	71
Condensed, n.e.s.	28	4	2/	-	1	-
Whole milk, dried	141	1	16	2,245	9,477	1,148
Cream, dried	-	-	2/	2	103	68
Skim milk, dried	175	427	202	78	77	39
Buttermilk, dried	23	57	47	147	1,476	137
Malted milk & compounds, dried	5	2/	8	171	2,250	3
Butter	1,759	218	6	34	271	60
Cheese - all	12,222	16,859	23,975	22,408	23,169	27,451
Swiss	2,656	3,732	4,198	4,162	4,143	5,145
Gruyere	n.a.	986	1,044	1,496	2,074	2,195
Romano	n.a.	3,980	2,015	788	544	737
Pecorino	n.a.	2,150	6,753	5,170	6,412	6,975
Reggiano	n.a.	614	585	363	443	824
Parmesan	n.a.	11	53	39	62	194
Provoloni	n.a.	535	551	1,183	1,919	2,004
Provolette	n.a.	21	24	29	34	24
Roquefort	n.a.	1,018	1,067	1,089	1,205	1,266
Cheddar	n.a.	985	3,256	3,266	2,107	2,365
Blue Mold	n.a.	570	1,224	1,748	1,257	1,514
Edam & Gouda	n.a.	396	1,345	1,520	1,329	1,811
Bryndza	n.a.	2/	-	2/	-	-
Sbrinz	n.a.	516	464	249	150	98
Goya	n.a.	2/	-	-	-	-
All other cheese, including processed not listed above	5,990	1,345	1,396	1,306	1,490	2,299
Casein, dried	623	4,885	10,055	13,604	8,535	9,286
Lactose, dried	2/	-	108	229	435	326
Total Value 3/	15,068	22,470	34,356	38,699	45,360	38,265

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Value of lactose not included in total value of dairy products.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Total exports of Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-1953
Quantity

Item	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Fresh milk and cream	550	14,104	7,637	4,395	4,814	3,790
Butter	1,370	4,174	3,215	7,127	914	362
All Cheese	1,281	98,021	47,490	79,640	3,811	5,912
Cheddar, natural	n.a.	55,113	35,585	49,515	291	441
Other, natural	n.a.	2,703	826	1,171	983	812
Cheddar, processed	n.a.	31,326	8,214	26,740	1,363	3,707
Other, processed	n.a.	8,879	2,865	2,215	1,174	952
Processed milk						
Condensed, sweetened	4,586	78,330	27,896	28,870	29,553	19,978
Evaporated	25,971	249,529	150,148	203,352	97,095	133,245
Dried whole	3,116	81,399	62,550	59,496	42,537	46,064
Nonfat dry milk solids	2,735	213,660	229,450	122,543	58,728	98,097
Processed milk products						
Infants' and Dietetics' chiefly milk base	3,202	13,070	8,958	11,103	9,261	11,382
Malted milk compounds and mixture	n.a.	7,116	5,190	7,310	5,022	3,332
Ice cream powder mixes	n.a.	2,502	1,489	1,354	1,435	1,106
Casein	n.a.	581	91	211	167	206

1/ Preliminary.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Total Exports of milk, cream and dairy products average 1935-39, annual 1949-53 (continued)

Product	Value Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Fresh Milk and Cream	49	1,764	908	640	808	785
Butter	407	2,872	2,036	2,245	750	287
All Cheese	285	35,244	7,368	25,333	1,962	2,639
Cheddar, natural	n.a.	19,332	5,138	14,264	135	196
Other, natural	n.a.	1,213	370	543	535	401
Cheddar, processed	n.a.	11,273	1,152	9,473	694	1,533
Other, processed	n.a.	3,426	708	1,053	598	509
Processed Milk						
Condensed, sweetened	549	16,316	6,278	6,506	6,827	4,512
Evaporated	1,800	32,847	19,104	29,016	15,851	20,351
Dried Whole	1,098	41,259	30,266	34,039	23,063	24,778
Nonfat dry milk solids	184	29,625	10,736	10,571	10,006	13,695
Processed Milk Products						
Infants' and dietetics chiefly milk base	1,029	8,273	6,205	7,725	6,636	7,728
Malted milk, compounds and mixture	n.a.	3,218	2,027	3,123	2,055	1,413
Ice cream powder mixes	n.a.	1,206	659	614	625	536
Casein	n.a.	143	33	94	57	114
Total Value	5,401	172,767	85,620	119,906	68,640	76,838

1/ Preliminary.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Import Controls

Imports of butter and other dairy products have been subject to import licensing controls since early in World War II. In 1942, with ocean shipping facilities extremely limited in view of requirements, a series of executive orders were executed designed to limit imports to strategic materials, including food. Concurrently with the imposition of these controls on public agencies, a general import order, M-63, was issued to control food imports for private accounts. While the order was issued by the War Production Board, the Food Distribution Administration of the Department of Agriculture acted as administrator. In late 1944, with the stockpile of critical war materials no longer a problem, the complete responsibility for food import controls was turned over to the War Food Administration of the Department of Agriculture; General Imports Order M-63 was replaced by War Food Order Number 63.

After the war, controls were gradually relaxed on all dairy products except butter. Authority for the continuation of import controls on butter was provided for under the first Defanse Production Act (effective July 1, 1950). When the Defense Production Act of 1950 was extended in 1951, Section 104 was included providing that no dairy product should be imported which the Secretary of Agriculture determined would:

(a) impair or reduce domestic production;
(b) interfere with orderly domestic storing and marketing; or
(c) result in an unnecessary burden or expenditure under any Government price support program.

On August 9, 1951, the importation of butter was again embargoed; also embargoed was nonfat dry milk solids. All cheese imports were subject to quantitative quotas based on average annual imports during 1948-1950 and casein imports were given quantitative quotas based on imports during 1950-1951.

In 1952, the Defense Production Act was again extended. Section 104 was continued with two additional features; they were:

(a) the Secretary must now determine the necessity for controls for each type of variety of product;
(b) import quotas may be increased by 15 percent in the interest of international trade and relationships.

The principal effect of the change concerning determination of imports by types or varieties concerned cheese. On July 1952, import controls were terminated on Pecorino and Roquefort, variety cheeses made from sheep's milk, Swiss cheese, Gruyere process cheese, Bryndza, Goya and most miscellaneous varieties of this type, and Stilton, a blue-mold cheese. Import controls were also lifted on casein. On April 1, 1953, dried whole milk, dried cream and dried buttermilk were added to the list of embargoed items under Defense Food Order 3, the instrument controlling imports under the Defense Production Act authority.

The Defense Production Act expired on June 30, 1953. Previous to its expiration, the President, acting under authority granted under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, caused an investigation to be made by the Tariff Commission on the effects of unrestricted imports of dairy products on the Government's price support programs. On the basis of the Tariff Commission's report there was issued a Presidential Proclamation restricting imports of dairy products. Import regulation 1 was put into effect by the Department of Agriculture under authority of the Presidential Proclamation. The commodities and quotas established under Import Regulation 1 is shown in the following table along with the status of controls under Section 104.

STATUS OF IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS UNDER SECTION 22

Commodity	Import status prior to July 1, 1953 under Section 104	Quota status under section 22	Import authorization July 1, 1953 through March 31, 1954
		Pounds	Pounds
Butter	Embargoed	707,000	705,800
Malted milk	High fat contents embargoed	6,000	5,800
Nonfat dry milk	Embargoed-Aug. 9, 1951	1,807,000	1,800,475
Italian cows milk cheese	Annual Quota 1/ 9,200,000 lbs.	9,200,100	9,148,784
Cheddar	Annual Quota 1/ 9,775,000 lbs.	2,780,100 2/	2,776,562
Edam and Gouda	Annual Quota 1/ 4,600,000 lbs.	4,600,200	4,598,171
Blue Mold	Annual Quota 1/ 3,450,000 lbs.	4,167,000	4,154,633
Dry Whole Milk	Embargoed April 1, 1953	7,000	6,700
Dry Buttermilk	Embargoed April 1, 1953	496,000	490,000
Casein	Controls terminated Dec. 30, 1952	Not Controlled	
Dried Cream	Embargoed April 1, 1953	500	500

1/ Including 15% allowance in interest of international trade.

2/ Including processed Cheddar; processed Cheddar treated separately under Section 104.

Imports by Country of Origin
average 1935-39, annual 1949-53

Product and country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER:						
Canada 2/	41	6	9	2	457	1
Cuba	290	-	3/	-	-	-
Denmark	476	73	1	56	-	-
Latvia	4/1,030	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4/ 367	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,650	-	-	1	-	28
Norway	5/	-	-	3/	-	-
United Kingdom	892	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	6/ 142	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.(Europe & Asia)	6/ 536	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	4/ 726	-	-	-	1	42
New Zealand	2,658	192	-	-	-	41
Australia	5/	-	-	-	-	-
Others	470	-	-	-	-	14
Total	9,278	271	10	59	458	126

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ Average 1935-38. 5/ If any, under "Others". 6/ Average 1935-37.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports by Country of Origin
average 1935-39, annual 1949-53
(continued)

Product and country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CHEESE:						
All Cheese						
Canada 2/	5,050	1,896	2,981	2,783	1,539	1,068
Mexico	3/	14	10	8	5	2
Cuba	3/	-	9	4/	-	-
Dominican Republic	3/	90	6	1	-	4
Austria	3/	-	2	5	-	36
Belgium	3/	15	12	18	3	10
Denmark	3,764	1,261	3,783	5,752	4,155	4,641
Finland	1,333	14	309	84	561	500
France	2,980	1,429	1,725	1,875	1,877	1,877
Germany, Western	193	3/	70	55	181	320
Greece	1,307	7	4/	14	10	83
Ireland	3/	-	4	41	-	1
Italy	25,993	10,306	16,951	14,994	20,203	20,039
Malta and Gozo	3/	-	11	32	30	17
Netherlands	3,946	719	3,491	3,869	3,384	4,200
Norway	730	402	519	556	631	769
Portugal	3/	1	11	26	26	33
Sweden	3/	34	188	114	93	81
Switzerland	7,946	6,961	7,812	8,813	8,939	10,775
Turkey	3/	76	19	18	19	7
United Kingdom	3/	9	35	29	36	23
Yugoslavia	3/	-	-	-	88	213
Bulgaria	3/	45	76	62	-	42
Czechoslavakia	3/	-	3	-	-	-
Rumania	3/	-	-	-	3	-
Argentina	1,516	7,396	7,576	3,666	2,359	4,635
Brazil	3/	-	40	-	-	-
Australia	3/	-	100	-	-	63
New Zealand	3	1,339	10,376	9,513	5,065	6,775
Others	1,776	-	70	7	-	1
Total	56,587	32,014	56,189	52,335	49,207	56,215

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ If any, under "Others".
4/ Less than 500 pounds.

Imports by Country of Origin
Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
CHEESE-continued					
Cheddar					
Canada 2/	1,795	2,771	2,538	1,452	955
Denmark	2	6	5	3	-
Ireland	-	-	14	-	-
Italy	-	4	4	-	-
Sweden	-	33	6	4	16
Australia	-	100	-	-	63
New Zealand	1,339	10,376	9,504	5,065	6,775
Others	-	3	1	1	1
Total	3,136	13,293	12,072	6,525	7,810
Swiss 3/					
Canada 2/	6	2	4	1	30
Belgium	14	-	11	-	2
Denmark	102	338	379	723	500
Finland	14	297	84	530	445
France	10	18	62	4/	12
Germany, Western	-	13	34	143	208
Ireland	-	-	27	-	1
Italy	-	2	3	31	2
Netherlands	26	6	86	64	31
Norway	3	3	-	20	55
Sweden	-	6	1	1	5
Switzerland	6,936	7,728	8,770	8,861	10,543
Argentina	-	4/	7	3	-
Others	-	-	5	-	37
Total	7,111	8,413	9,473	10,377	11,872
Romano					
Italy	3,625	1,286	197	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	4/	-	-
Argentina	4,357	4,030	2,144	1,401	2,226
Brazil	-	40	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	13	-	-	-
Total	7,982	5,369	2,341	1,401	2,226

NOTES: At end of final sheet of cheese by type.

Imports by Country of Origin
Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
CHEESE--continued					
Pecorino					
Canada 2/	-	36	4/	-	-
Denmark	-	-	2	-	29
Italy	3,179	11,509	9,452	12,630	12,125
Switzerland	-	1	-	-	-
Argentina	157	396	70	82	144
Others	-	6	1	3	15
Total	3,336	11,948	9,525	12,715	12,313
Reggiano					
Italy	135	278	352	588	357
Argentina	1,234	1,201	512	367	1,699
Others	-	3	-	-	-
Total	1,369	1,482	864	955	2,056
Parmesan					
Denmark	-	-	1	-	-
Italy	13	80	75	120	297
Total	13	80	76	120	297
Provolone					
Italy	952	1,255	2,556	4,098	3,775
Argentina	22	-	10	1	6
Others	-	4	-	-	-
Total	974	1,259	2,566	4,099	3,781
Roquefort					
France	1,394	1,641	1,688	1,815	1,806
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,394	1,641	1,688	1,815	1,806

NOTES: At end of final sheet of cheese by type.

Imports by Country of Origin
Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
CHEESE-continued					
Blue Mold					
Canada 2/	1	4/	4/	4/	-
Denmark	1,134	3,201	4,757	2,792	3,136
France	-	-	80	18	11
Italy	144	201	138	146	125
Norway	-	11	4/	-	-
Sweden	13	47	45	25	9
Switzerland	-	11	13	5	-
United Kingdom	8	17	13	17	11
Argentina	1	4/	-	-	-
Others	-	4	2	19	39
Total	1,301	3,492	5,048	3,022	3,331
Edam and Gouda					
Canada 2/	21	54	41	10	-
Cuba	-	8	-	-	-
Belgium	-	12	3	3	3
Denmark	6	83	207	92	157
Finland	-	12	-	-	8
Netherlands	634	3,423	3,752	3,206	4,035
Norway	2	6	172	214	221
Portugal	-	4/	10	12	4
Sweden	9	26	1	1	1
Switzerland	-	3	-	6	5
United Kingdom	-	9	2	-	-
Argentina	234	119	145	41	126
Total	906	3,755	4,333	3,585	4,560
Sbrinz					
Italy	-	5	8	2	-
Switzerland	-	1	4/	-	-
Argentina	1,375	1,467	755	383	273
Uruguay	-	45	6	-	-
Total	1,375	1,518	769	385	273

NOTES: At end of final sheet of cheese by type.

Imports by Country of Origin
Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
CHEESE-continued					
Other					
Canada 2/	73	118	200	75	84
Mexico	14	10	8	4	2
Dominican Republic	89	6	-	-	4
Belgium	1	-	1	1	5
Bulgaria	45	72	62	-	42
Denmark	17	155	401	545	819
Finland	-	-	-	31	46
France	25	66	45	45	48
Germany, Western	-	57	21	19	74
Greece	7	4/	14	10	69
Hungary	-	-	2	-	-
Italy	2,258	2,331	2,209	2,588	3,357
Malta	-	11	32	27	15
Netherlands	59	62	31	114	133
Norway	397	499	384	397	493
Portugal	1	8	16	14	29
Sweden	12	76	61	61	50
Switzerland	25	68	30	66	228
Turkey	76	19	17	19	7
United Kingdom	1	7	14	19	11
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	88	213
Argentina	17	363	23	82	161
New Zealand	4/	4/	9	-	-
Others	-	11	-	3	1
Total	3,117	3,939	3,580	4,208	1,591

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Includes Ementhaler with eye-formation and Gruyere process cheese. 4/ Less than 500 pounds.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census. - May , 1954.

Imports by Country of Origin
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
PROCESSED MILK						
Dried Whole						
Canada 2/	3/ 1	1	23	229	1,482	107
Denmark	-	-	4/	774	2,358	221
Netherlands	3/ 22	-	1	5,075	10,692	156
Sweden	-	-	-	-	9,358	545
Australia	-	-	-	2,067	38	-
New Zealand	3/ 4/	3	-	901	12,816	4,837
Others	5	-	-	-	267	-
Total	3/ 28	4	24	9,046	37,011	5,866
Dried Skimmed						
Canada 2/	3/ 22	5,250	2,153	50	569	435
Netherlands	3/ 412	-	-	67	-	-
Australia	-	-	349	711	-	-
New Zealand	4/	-	-	203	-	-
Total	434	5,250	2,502	1,031	569	435
Dried Buttermilk						
Canada 2/	5/ 1,547	658	539	273	11,387	1,142
Netherlands	5/ 40	-	-	-	253	4
New Zealand	-	-	-	1,337	911	-
Total	1,587	658	539	1,610	12,551	1,146
Dried Cream						
Canada 2/	-	-	4/	2	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	147	134
Germany, Western	-	-	-	-	9	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	2	1	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	11	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	24	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	34	-
Total	-	-	-	4	226	134

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Average for 1938 and 1939. 4/ Less than 500 pounds. 5/ For 1939.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Imports by Country of Origin
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Product and Country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
CASEIN						
Canada 2/	21	2,513	1,170	1,393	829	2,780
Azores	3/	-	68	251	342	198
Belgium	3/	-	-	2	103	-
Denmark	3/	1	1,740	3,136	3,633	708
France	2,380	983	1,623	6,281	3,183	960
Germany, Western	4/	-	990	742	640	-
Italy	3/	-	22	-	-	-
Netherlands	142	220	1,459	2,323	1,592	1,257
Norway	3/	-	-	22	899	983
Portugal	-	-	366	240	-	84
Sweden	3/	-	-	99	781	-
Switzerland	-	-	55	109	234	33
United Kingdom	43	-	-	-	-	21
Argentina	5,076	28,911	41,901	24,427	34,129	54,683
Brazil	3/	164	625	20	-	383
Uruguay	-	164	1,582	1,229	1,617	1,662
Union of So. Africa	-	-	63	1	-	-
Australia	5/ 336	105	1,023	2,128	-	1,050
New Zealand	97	-	1,760	983	8,077	9,444
Others	85	-	105	-	-	-
Total	8,180	33,061	54,552	43,386	56,838	74,246

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ If any, under "Others". 4/ Not available. 5/ For 1937.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

CANNED MILK: United States Exports by Country of Destination, Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53

Country	Evaporated Milk						Condensed Milk					
	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British Honduras	6	284	39	46	4	4	9	66	-	1	-	12
Canada 2/	749	1,660	-	6	969	5	31	349	9	5	15	-
Costa Rica	169	1,237	912	742	610	442	161	284	236	9	-	-
El Salvador	8	16	21	35	24	2	1	88	142	1	-	-
Guatemala	37	198	160	105	25	2	52	112	84	6	1	-
Honduras	116	237	116	149	138	111	197	195	100	27	3	1
Mexico	1,152	3,712	5,302	6,343	7,506	9,383	16	160	9	31	388	16
Miquelon and St. Pierre	53	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	14	-	-	-
Nicaragua	88	225	342	363	327	389	25	83	11	13	2	1
Panama	3,824	3,057	2,316	438	362	56	174	385	9	683	7	4
Panama Canal Zone	3/	4,007	4,005	3,699	3,196	4,265	3/	1,364	103	431	44	71
Bahamas	4/	129	25	80	8	20	4/	-	-	-	-	22
Barbados	5	47	-	-	-	-	-	302	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	153	742	116	20	10	4	3	11	5/	2	-	-
Cuba	533	17,362	18,510	23,184	13,678	13,275	486	12,178	1,618	7,372	11,372	55
Curacao NWI	777	4,418	998	178	56	51	42	513	15	12	-	-
Dominican Republic	6	134	126	24	4	4	14	551	713	100	2	25
Haiti	92	716	842	444	89	202	55	153	132	33	-	5/
Jamaica	39	8	15	25	27	88	194	3	1	-	2	-
Leeward and Windward Islands	4/	14	-	-	-	-	4/	8	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	7	1	-	4	7	5	5/	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Belgium	5/	39,720	2,193	-	1	-	-	112	-	-	75	86
Denmark	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	16	5,379	8	9	13	16	11	440	-	-	1	-
Germany, Western	6/	4,923	318	-	-	10,012	6/	3	-	-	-	-
Greece	7	48,917	35,178	30,146	13	6,823	51	99	-	2	-	-
Ireland	7/ 9	7	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	6	255	224	1	1	3,491	3	-	-	-	-	-
Malta and Gozo	3	-	-	-	-	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5	198	-	-	-	-	5/	-	-	-	-	1
Norway	8/ 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	5/	5	1	4	8	-	1	25	-	2	-	-
Switzerland	5/	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	496	4	-	38,977	-	-	5/	1	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Trieste	-	4,610	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabian States	4/	618	163	334	87	74	4/	9	6	28	2	7
Bahrein	4/	62	1	-	-	-	4/	20	-	-	-	-
Iran	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	58	110	63	71	48	-	5/	52	3	15	1	5
Lebanon	-	69	59	7	5	-	-	9	-	3	-	-
Afghanistan	-	5	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Malaya	212	534	1	72	2	-	37	24,163	-	12,692	8	-
Ceylon	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	1,577	-	-	-	-
China	403	1	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	488	670	114	140	5	-	62	56	567	-	-	-
India	120	63	-	2	1	-	-	616	-	8	45	-
Indochina	18	31	-	-	-	-	5/	350	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	935	1,894	28	5	-	-	4/	3,946	1,062	2,100	-	-
Japan	75	657	1,428	788	348	206	1	72	41	25	79	5
Korea	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	11	14	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Republics	12,585	83,533	68,315	92,571	65,661	78,285	1,496	21,823	21,291	3,558	16,272	17,043
Taiwan (Formosa)	-	-	4	1,751	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,076	2,490	65	149	-	-	5/	44	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	152	1,304	410	749	738	414	39	1,504	41	65	507	34
Brazil	10	19	51	13	1	-	31	4	7	8	5/	-
Chile	4	295	62	361	174	-	3	378	-	941	227	-
Colombia	193	354	154	297	78	86	61	23	4	13	2	14
Ecuador	23	123	223	95	231	224	3	50	53	11	-	-
Falkland Islands	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana and Inini	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	719	8,825	5,863	222	1,875	2,855	12	1,499	29	122	11	12
Surinam	6	19	10	2	6	-	4/	2	-	-	4/	-
Uruguay	7	63	20	18	5	3	4/	-	-	4	-	-
Venezuela	276	1,084	846	446	586	475	221	819	905	499	406	544
Angola	4/	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	121	2	-	-
Belgian Congo	5/	209	181	37	56	5	5/	393	524	34	-	-
Canary Islands	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-
French Equatorial Africa & Cameroun	4/	317	6	12	22	-	4/	370	-	-	-	-
French Somaliland	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Africa and Togo	4/	177	3	-	-	-	4/	1,247	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast and Togoland	5/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	4	318	191	94	18	-	5/	76	34	6	1	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	89	2	-	1	-	-	219	-	-	1	-
Nigeria and Cameroons	2	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Northern Rhodesia	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-
Tangier	-	25	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	4	2,489	-	-	-	-	961	426	-	-	-	-
Australia	74	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
French Pacific Islands	4/	23	6	7	15	-	4/	48	-	1	63	-
New Zealand	1	2	-	-	-	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-
Others	131	232	34	8	52	1,968	44	502	5	4	16	11
Total	25,971	249,529	150,148	203,352	97,095	133,245	4,586	78,330	27,896	28,870	29,553	17,979

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Included with Republic of Panama. 4/ If any, under "Others". 5/ Less than 500 pounds.
6/ Not available. 7/ For 1936. 8/ For 1939.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

DRIED MILK: United States Exports by Country of Destination, Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53

Country	Dried Whole Milk						Non-Fat Dry Milk Solids					
	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British Honduras	1	6	6	43	2	62	2/	-	112	53	-	-
Canada 3/	12	2	4	5	14	161	344	13	254	713	263	91
Costa Rica	41	509	716	282	447	428	12	39	1,343	442	10	418
El Salvador	2	100	130	154	241	295	3	11	1,324	208	42	162
Guatemala	49	1,076	1,137	1,147	559	751	5	123	1,026	204	18	158
Honduras	62	263	242	271	297	324	2	32	434	395	196	266
Mexico	41	2,174	1,020	407	293	640	52	5,072	4,722	10,261	11,982	5,027
Miquelon and St. Pierre	2/	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	18	45	90	90	53	56	2/	1	670	5	126	98
Panama	226	1,180	1,411	872	795	682	104	236	214	524	421	342
Panama Canal Zone	116	883	578	701	582	699	25	343	172	191	134	186
Bahamas	-	11	11	10	15	17	-	3	1	7	18	38
Barbados	2/	13	-	26	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	1	71	1	2	3	-	2/	55	21	97	108	102
Cuba	26	113	56	45	34	16	120	1,335	1,965	2,900	1,962	399
Curacao NWI	73	782	780	445	278	401	12	81	41	70	122	135
Dominican Republic	10	346	272	224	218	230	2/	24	27	125	174	20
Haiti	8	62	65	80	152	64	2/	-	3	16	64	70
Jamaica	5	2	-	11	6	-	33	-	-	-	-	7
Leeward and Windward Islands	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	2	221	5	78	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Austria	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4,074	3,274	104	29	-
Belgium	4	245	19	-	30	-	1	2,585	2	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	168	-	40	-	-
Finland	2/	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	2/	16,271	2/	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Western	4/	3,802	1	-	1	-	4/	91,111	1,027	57	43	1,121
Greece	6	138	3	10	7	-	-	23,672	20,644	3,273	1,764	-
Italy	4	6	-	122	-	-	-	1,960	21,719	2,094	239	-
Netherlands	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	11	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	5	2/	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2/	-	-	-	2	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	2/	794	40	-	-	-	-	565	-	-	-	-
Trieste	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	1,130	7,566	2,433	-	-
United Kingdom	47	3	10	-	-	-	1,252	-	-	-	-	90
Yugoslavia	-	2/	2	-	-	-	-	4,187	22,854	30,305	2,888	-
Albania	2/	-	-	-	-	-	2/	219	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	4,784	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,174	5,170	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,981	11,455	-	-	-
Rumania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	-	-	-	-
Arabian States	5/	90	80	61	77	-	-	5	-	1	4	42
Bahrein	-	50	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	2/	368	198	295	71	-	-	3	6	286	6	204
Iraq	5	64	18	39	45	61	2/	1	-	1	6	139
Israel	7	30	28	4	455	8	2	6,027	7,279	9,832	20,101	18,131
Jordan	-	14	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	290	243	130	167	126	-	3,954	8,158	7,360	3,258	4,858
Syria	5	6	37	68	35	58	1	-	-	2	-	-
Afghanistan	-	1	4	30	2	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
British Malaya	73	114	26	81	2	-	1	529	498	101	-	-
Burma	2	5	40	1	-	-	-	-	817	429	-	-
Ceylon	2	95	-	2	-	-	2/	605	222	-	-	-
China	58	43	-	-	-	-	96	630	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	19	256	301	221	111	203	64	224	144	1	63	139
India	8	580	101	28	15	22	12	890	7,187	3,565	1,043	6,051
Indochina	1	5	22	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	24	338	191	116	53	53	2/	22	4,862	1,635	112	1,025
Japan	7	1,565	2,279	3,593	225	31	2	53,506	58,931	35,163	9,893	18,548
Korea	-	2	7	-	485	-	-	-	746	1,000	506	26,106
Pakistan	-	51	53	-	-	-	-	125	7,595	39	-	-
Philippine Republic	309	1,576	1,619	2,744	88	1,945	403	1,352	5,114	4,144	562	3,488
Taiwan (Formosa)	-	-	298	765	117	564	-	-	790	1,046	-	-
Thailand	20	134	61	98	48	63	2/	2	3,898	75	-	-
Argentina	13	25	7	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	24	1,004	906	994	1,037	24	1	4	7	7	-	150
Brazil	66	1,740	1,356	2,535	769	291	1	17	5,306	1,544	1,251	3,392
British Guiana	2/	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	5	96	38	145	125	15	-	-	-	-	150	413
Colombia	251	804	617	1,682	202	591	7	2	7	62	44	-
Ecuador	23	323	521	370	406	686	2/	27	2,500	831	115	292
Paraguay	2/	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Peru	42	663	634	121	356	385	22	204	1,159	356	544	415
Surinam	2/	2	32	2/	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	17	2	4	12	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	100
Venezuela	1,198	39,738	43,337	38,424	32,552	35,147	35	710	606	492	464	254
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Angola	5/	290	594	301	71	-	5/	-	82	11	-	-
Belgian Congo	56	976	2,040	1,247	868	548	2	11	16	7	-	-
British West Africa	1	16	8	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	4	2/	12	2/	1	-	2/	227	2,609	-	-	997
Ethiopia	-	9	9	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa & Cameroun	5/	24	21	27	8	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-
French Somaliland	-	1	5	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Africa and Togo	5/	1	-	-	2/	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast and Togoland	4	2/	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	5	47	64	29	61	77	2/	-	1	8	-	-
Mozambique	16	102	14	12	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria and Cameroons	14	-	9	5	1	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Rhodesia	-	26	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tangier	-	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	21	3	-
Union of South Africa	14	587	24	17	-	-	2	17	2/	-	2/	-
Australia	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
French Pacific Islands	1	2/	1	7	4	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	2/	-	-	-	-	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-
Others	48	41	15	41	7	315	4	59	13	7	-	3,724
Total	3,116	81,399	62,550	59,496	42,537	46,064	2,735	213,660	229,450	122,543	58,728	98,097

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 4/ Not available. 5/ If any, under "Others".

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

BUTTER: - United States Exports
By Country of Destination
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53

Country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada 2/	10	2	2	3/	3/	3/
El Salvador	3/	-	-	18	3/	-
Guatemala	26	43	66	14	4	1
Honduras	33	29	26	26	11	20
Mexico	145	61	41	47	38	51
Nicaragua	8	4	3/	1	1	-
Panama	572	318	62	23	6	9
Panama Canal Zone	4/	512	23	1	1	1
Bahamas	-	1	2	37	13	18
Bermuda	11	40	1	-	-	-
Cuba	3	608	830	906	494	49
Curacao NWI	119	234	77	28	2	8
Dominican Republic	1	3	7	6	3	-
Haiti	68	63	50	48	32	36
Jamaica	2	-	5	-	-	3/
Trinidad & Tobago	1	6	4	5	6	3
Germany, Western	5/	11	3/	3/	-	-
Greece	3/	4	3/	3/	3/	-
Italy	-	23	296	5,198	-	-
United Kingdom	42	34	3/	3/	-	-
Arabian States	6/	126	20	21	21	23
Israel	-	28	35	21	1	-
Lebanon	-	2	39	2	-	-
Afghanistan	6/	2	-	6	1	5
Japan	3/	57	62	26	8	3
Philippine Islands	150	687	43	114	47	36
Bolivia	1	3	1	6	1	-
Brazil	3/	1	3	5	-	3
Colombia	46	34	45	20	13	13
Peru	12	75	63	3/	3/	2
Venezuela	55	880	1,386	533	192	60
French Equat. Africa	6/	34	3/	-	-	-
Liberia	3/	10	10	9	13	18
Mozambique	3/	178	2	1	-	-
Others	65	61	14	5	5	3
Total	1,370	4,174	3,215	7,127	914	362

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ Included with Republic of Panama. 5/ Not available. 6/ If any, under "others".

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

ALL CHEESE: United States Exports
By Country of Destination
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53

Country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Honduras	2	49	-	1	-	-
Canada 2/	64	264	448	784	437	331
Costa Rica	5	9	8	7	6	12
El Salvador	5	18	16	28	37	28
Guatemala	38	60	95	35	30	36
Honduras	9	3	105	2	-	5
Mexico	125	327	325	390	430	548
Nicaragua	7	3	2	3/	-	3/
Panama	515	459	493	390	495	468
Panama Canal Zone	4/	361	260	322	296	344
Bahamas	-	58	31	52	36	56
Bermuda	20	10	32	4	-	43
Cuba	72	252	462	355	639	387
Curacao, NWI	35	172	105	90	80	65
Dominican Republic	7	10	16	14	12	11
Haiti	30	113	111	112	73	69
Jamaica	11	3	4	1	-	2
Austria	-	18	-	-	-	830
Belgium	1	3,261	423	114	-	88
France	3/	-	3	-	-	3/
Germany, Western	5/	468	-	-	-	1
Greece	1	6,711	5,634	5,846	-	-
Italy	3/	6	2,510	12	-	-
Netherlands	3/	30	-	2	-	-
Norway	3/	190	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	3/	1	3/	4	-	-
United Kingdom	2	81,876	30,517	67,922	4	11
Yugoslavia	-	-	2,501	1,981	-	-
Bolivia	1	1	8	5	17	1
Brazil	3/	2	-	1	-	8
Chile	3/	-	-	2	11	-
Colombia	18	10	7	8	-	1
Peru	12	-	-	14	9	30

-Continued-

ALL CHEESE: United States Exports
By Country of Destination
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-53
(Continued)

Country	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Venezuela	60	1,067	959	739	787	904
Arabian States	6/	143	101	100	95	138
British Malaya	6	-	-	5	-	-
Hong Kong	11	23	7	3	-	5
Indonesia	1	1,297	1	1	-	8
Israel	1	33	414	5	-	17
Japan	3	71	85	151	100	67
Lebanon	6/	20	1,332	2	-	7
Philippine Islands	139	518	24	69	124	58
Belgian Congo	3/	26	36	30	10	8
Egypt	3/	11	375	-	-	-
Liberia	3/	8	4	9	19	12
Mozambique	-	5	1	-	-	-
Others	80	54	35	28	64	7/ 1,333
Total	1,281	98,021	47,490	79,640	3,811	5,912

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ Included with Republic of Panama. 5/ Not available. 6/ If any, under "others". 7/ Of which 990,000 pounds exported to Spain.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

CHEDDAR CHEESE (NATURAL):
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Honduras	18	-	-	-	3
Canada 2/	18	2	19	14	27
Guatemala	6	1	5	5	6
Mexico	8	2	39	19	23
Panama	47	42	29	23	25
Panama Canal Zone	-	17	52	81	76
Bahamas	7	1	5	1	1
Cuba	10	3	13	4	29
Curacao NWI	4	1	-	3	8
Haiti	2	4	2	2	3/
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	297	50	102	-	88
Germany, Western	452	-	-	-	-
Greece	6,459	5,288	2,853	-	-
Italy	-	-	9	-	-
Norway	150	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	47,426	28,651	46,271	1	5
Yugoslavia	-	1,252	7	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	11	-
Venezuela	34	94	88	106	126
Israel/Palestine	3/	155	-	-	3/
Indonesia	118	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	3	13	2	3/
Philippine Republic	34	1	-	3	7
Arabian States	8	5	-	6	4
Belgian Congo	1	3	-	-	-
Liberia	2	3/	-	3	3
Others	11	10	10	7	10
Total	55,113	35,585	49,515	291	441

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

PROCESSED CHEDDAR CHEESE: United States Exports by Country of Destination Annual 1949-1953

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Honduras	8	-	-	-	-
Canada	5	6	93	39	35
Costa Rica	5	6	6	5	11
El Salvador	8	15	25	27	16
Guatemala	26	22	23	19	18
Honduras	2	104	-	-	3/
Mexico	173	267	190	238	304
Nicaragua	1	2	-	-	-
Panama	163	268	160	250	329
Panama Canal Zone	159	119	177	143	164
Bahamas	12	7	17	15	23
Cuba	33	82	62	106	76
Curacao NWI	76	48	27	28	31
Dominican Republic	-	3/	-	-	6
Haiti	69	79	80	50	49
Austria	18	-	-	-	830
Belgium	556	137	11	-	-
Germany, Western	16	-	-	-	1
Greece	250	345	2,993	-	-
Italy	-	2,464	-	-	-
Norway	40	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	28,024	1,867	20,520	3	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,974	-	-
Brazil	2	-	-	-	7
Bolivia	-	8	3	13	1
Peru	-	-	9	-	14
Surinam	3	1	-	-	3/
Venezuela	312	405	293	307	346
Spain	-	-	-	-	990

-Continued-

PROCESSED CHEDDAR CHEESE:
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953 (Continued)

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Indonesia	1,128	-	-	-	-
Japan	16	18	20	13	53
Philippine Republic	164	7	17	44	23
French Morocco	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	2	1,328	1	-	3
Palestine/Israel	1	203	4	-	17
Saudi Arabia	8	13	11	30	14
Netherlands Indies	-	-	-	-	2
Belgian Congo	5	6	4	-	3
Egypt	11	375	-	-	-
Liberia	5	2	7	9	9
Others	25	10	13	24	332
Total	31,326	8,214	26,740	1,363	3,707

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

MALTED MILK COMPOUNDS AND MIXES
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Honduras	2	2	2/	5	3
Canada 3/	83	96	7	21	19
Costa Rica	70	50	23	52	67
El Salvador	18	28	32	50	50
Guatemala	94	76	62	72	70
Honduras	46	55	39	48	57
Mexico	36	25	42	44	50
Nicaragua	16	23	26	21	35
Panama	71	61	68	57	74
Panama Canal Zone	76	54	52	49	64
Bahamas	2	1	2/	-	-
Barbados	14	1	2/	4	1
Bermuda	64	5	2/	-	18
Cuba	219	217	186	202	235
Curacao NWI	213	256	240	169	210
Dominican Republic	48	40	60	94	76
Haiti	31	17	33	45	36
Jamaica	11	-	4	-	19
Puerto Rico	18	-	2/	-	-
Austria	-	-	2/	-	-
Belgium	-	4/	2/	-	18
Germany, Western	4	-	2/	-	-
Italy	-	-	2/	-	-
Portugal	-	12	2/	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	2/	-	-
Arabian States	176	3	25	25	4/
Iran	111	75	104	7	17
British Malaya	-	1	664	490	-
Ceylon	2,456	2,344	3,039	2,056	926
Hong Kong	31	8	8	46	4
India	7	-	768	73	-
Indonesia	27	13	25	4	-
Japan	20	118	12	-	12
Pakistan	14	116	7	-	-
Philippine Islands	1,055	588	707	750	1,116
Thailand	1	-	2/	-	8
Bolivia	17	11	16	31	-
Brazil	36	-	28	-	-

-Continued-

MALTED MILK COMPOUNDS AND MIXES
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953 (Continued)

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Guiana	5	4	4	4	4
Colombia	30	7	38	8	11
Ecuador	10	15	18	27	25
Paraguay	8	--	2	--	--
Peru	3	12	45	6	12
Uruguay	82	78	47	--	7
Venezuela	1,808	704	813	490	12
Belgian Congo	1	3	4	8	1
Gold Coast	4/	--	2/	--	--
Liberia	11	2	4	8	1
Mozambique	50	54	27	24	24
Union of So. Africa	2	--	2/	4	--
Others	19	15	31	29	49
Total	7,116	5,190	7,310	5,023	3,332

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, under "Others". 3/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 4/ Less than 500 pounds.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

ICE CREAM POWDER MIX:
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada 2/	3/	26	38	68	30
Costa Rica	1	10	3	7	8
El Salvador	15	16	17	16	7
Guatemala	50	94	62	43	56
Honduras	12	14	20	35	3
Mexico	28	12	31	102	56
Nicaragua	1	6	3	8	3
Panama	35	21	34	25	68
Panama Canal Zone	4	2	18	-	-
Bahamas	16	8	7	35	49
Bermuda	223	60	16	20	14
Cuba	8	8	23	127	41
Curacao NWI	196	245	142	203	126
Dominican Republic	32	27	23	3	3/
Haiti	32	19	10	10	13
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	188	200	-	-
France	2	3/	-	-	-
Germany, Western	5	41	-	-	-
Italy	1	-	-	-	-
Arabian States	80	106	206	269	329
Lebanon	5	7	-	3	2
Hong Kong	134	52	29	16	13
India	5	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	130	1	3	9	10
Japan	683	168	94	107	106
Philippine Republic	347	40	84	35	29
Thailand	10	18	40	44	77
Bolivia	6	-	4	3	1
Brazil	1	-	6	-	-
British Guiana	21	3/	-	-	-
Chile	1	2	-	6	-
Colombia	29	22	17	15	1

-Continued-

ICE CREAM POWDER MIX
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Annual 1949-1953 (Continued)

Country	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Ecuador	18	4	4	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	5	2
Surinam	7	10	12	18	20
Venezuela	229	182	140	135	19
Belgian Congo	4	18	11	21	20
Liberia	23	29	20	21	40
Mozambique	7	6	7	7	2
Union of So. Africa	38	3/	-	2	15
Others	63	27	30	20	26
Total	2,502	1,489	1,354	1,436	1,186

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

INFANT AND DIETETIC FOOD, MILK BASE:
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-1953

Country	Average 1935-39 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Honduras	45	3/	3/	2	2	-
Canada 4/	243	29	13	24	170	166
Costa Rica	27	140	123	140	177	174
El Salvador	9	67	98	142	199	192
Guatemala	18	155	136	243	240	259
Honduras	28	46	43	80	89	89
Mexico	76	884	915	1,278	698	1,310
Nicaragua	5	28	47	33	41	35
Panama	119	141	132	136	143	138
Panama Canal Zone	5/	85	77	108	237	27
Bahamas	6/	7	-	-	5	4
Barbados	17	-	-	-	-	-
Bermuda	30	17	-	6	2	9
Cuba	191	496	654	585	463	380
Curacao NWI	62	96	83	89	110	103
Dominican Republic	23	65	77	91	102	95
Haiti	10	22	27	53	54	59
Jamaica	61	3	-	-	3/	-
Trinidad & Tobago	39	10	9	-	-	-
Belgium	3/	222	90	22	70	97
France	6	874	-	-	3	2
Germany, Western	7/	590	-	3/	3/	1
Greece	1	92	49	11	2	4
Iceland	2	1	-	-	-	-
Italy	3/	-	2	2	25	-
Portugal	4	3	3/	-	3	7
Sweden	60	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	3/	1	-	-	3/	-
Turkey	2	6	7	15	10	18
United Kingdom	158	11	-	2	3/	-
Yugoslavia	6/	-	-	-	1	-
Arabian States	6/	7	2	4	5	6
Iran	3/	40	52	100	20	28
Iraq	1	70	37	44	89	96
Israel	14	122	43	36	66	15
Lebanon	6/	54	9	-	4	19
Syria	1	1	2	2	3	17

-Continued-

INFANT AND DIETETIC FOOD, MILK BASE:
United States Exports by Country of Destination
Average 1935-39, Annual 1949-1953
(Continued)

Country	Average 1935-39 1/	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 2/
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
British Malaya	14	238	2	-	-	-
Ceylon	25	273	8	7	108	14
Hong Kong	21	77	149	38	82	130
India	28	823	260	155	97	9
Indochina	6/	15	3	-	-	-
Indonesia	7	7	38	46	-	850
Japan	77	638	57	14	3/	-
Korea	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	45	28	2	1	4
Philippine Islands	223	876	1,081	1,408	416	1,487
Thailand	14	52	104	175	193	399
Argentina	132	232	10	176	4	80
Bolivia	4	36	52	86	84	47
Brazil	7	456	644	1,466	722	196
British Guiana	15	3/	-	-	-	-
Chile	4	17	4	4	42	1
Colombia	170	997	672	757	545	552
Ecuador	5	116	106	99	129	237
Paraguay	3/	5	3/	2	-	2
Peru	97	360	260	301	325	317
Surinam	3/	1	5	1	2	7
Uruguay	13	38	143	108	168	146
Venezuela	921	3,025	2,428	2,826	3,088	3,094
Angola	6/	60	15	3	1	1
Belgian Congo	1	51	43	4	9	6
Egypt	3	-	35	7	19	66
French Morocco	3/	-	-	-	-	3/
Liberia	1	11	5	4	6	3/
Mozambique	11	40	7	6	6	3
Union of So. Africa	63	170	60	142	164	307
Others	65	24	12	18	17	78
Total	3,202	13,070	8,958	11,103	9,261	11,382

1/ Includes Malted Milk, etc. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.
4/ Includes Newfoundland and Labrador. 5/ Included with Republic of Panama.
6/ If any, under "Others". 7/ Not available.

Prepared in Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1953

The postwar upward trend in milk production which was broken by a slight decline in 1952 was resumed in 1953 when production increased in the 14 major milk producing countries by 6 percent to just under 319 pounds. Furthermore, the increase was general with all countries showing production gains. About one-half of the increase can be attributed to greater milk cow numbers while the other half of the gain was due to an increased production per cow. Even though milk cow numbers are still 4 percent under prewar in the 14 countries, milk production is 113 percent of the prewar average.

In spite of adverse weather conditions in some of the primary producing countries during the first part of 1954, there is every indication that milk production will continue to rise.

Weather conditions were generally good throughout 1953, resulting in good pasturage and feed. Furthermore, neither cow numbers nor production was seriously affected by disease condition of 1951 and 1952. The increase in production in Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, all of which recorded declines in milk cow numbers, is definitely attributable to favorable weather conditions, particularly during the autumn months. The gains in Switzerland and France are particularly noteworthy since most cows in these countries are of the dual-purpose variety. In Switzerland, where the cattle diet is largely grass and hay, the production figure of over 6,700 pounds of milk per cow is outstanding. In Austria, on the other hand, the increased production was accounted for through the increased feeding of concentrate feeds.

Only in Australia was milk production adversely influenced by the weather; late winter and spring drought conditions in Queensland and New South Wales cut production per cow about 2.5 percent, holding, thereby, the increase in total production to just over 3 percent.

A summary of this information was published in the May 17, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

The increase in milk production was directed primarily to manufacturing purposes. The consumption of fluid milk showed little change over 1952, rising from 119.7 billion pounds to just under 122.3 billion, an increase of approximately 2 percent. Furthermore, most of this increase was due not to rising per capita consumption levels, but increasing populations, particularly in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

The proportion of total production going to fluid purposes dropped from 39.8 percent in 1952 to 38.4 percent in 1953. However, the fluid consumption ratio in the 14 countries is substantially above prewar when about one-third of the total production was so consumed.

Most of the increased production in 1953 was used in the manufacture of butter. More than 11 billion pounds of the approximately 18 billion pound increase in milk production went for buttermaking; this is an increase of 11 percent over 1952. Such utilization, however, is still only 88 percent of the prewar period. During the prewar years almost 46 percent of total milk production went into the manufacture of butter; in 1953 just under 36 percent was so directed.

Countries showing the largest increase in milk utilization for butter are the United Kingdom, the United States, and Norway. In the United Kingdom this use was more than 147 percent of 1952; however the amount of milk going to butter manufacture is still only 44 percent of the prewar average. In the United States the increase in manufacture utilization, which in the case of butter was almost 16 percent over 1952 was attributable in the main to the price support program of the Government which took approximately 25 percent of the butter production in supporting the market price of the product; Government purchases also accounted for almost one-half of the dried skim milk production. The increase of 17 percent over 1952 utilization in Norway was made in spite of increased fluid milk subsidies which went into effect in December 1952.

The quantity of milk used in the production of cheese continued to increase in 1953 in the 14 countries when over 35.4 billion pounds was utilized; this is an increase of approximately 3.5 billion pounds, 11 percent, over 1952. Utilization for cheese in 1953 was 151 percent of the prewar level of 23.5 billion pounds.

The only countries reducing the amount of milk for the processing of cheese were Norway and Sweden. The largest percentage increase was registered by the United Kingdom which increased its utilization for cheese by almost 55 percent over 1952 and over 100 percent above the prewar average. The milk utilization for cheese in the United States rose almost 11 percent over 1952 and is now almost double that of the prewar years. Almost the entire increase went to the manufacture of American (Cheddar) cheese which is the cheese product used to support dairy products prices; Government purchases of American cheese accounted for about 30 percent of the production.

Some of the 14 major milk producing countries do not report separate data on the milk utilization or production of canned milk products. For those countries which do, however, the utilisation of milk for such processing continued to decline; only 9.5 billion pounds was so used in 1953, a decrease of about 6 percent from 1952. However, canned milk utilization is still 73 percent above the prewar average level. The only countries showing increases in utilization for condensed and evaporated milk products are Belgium and Western German. Belgium more than doubled its utilization for condensary products, but the amount is less than one-half of one percent of total milk production. Western Germany which has more than doubled its output of condensed and evaporated milk products since 1948, utilized almost 30 percent more milk for these items than in 1952.

Milk going for other uses, which includes dried whole milk and, in some countries, canned milk products, increased about 4 percent over 1952; utilization is more than double prewar levels, due almost entirely to the rapid development and expansion of the milk drying industry.

The quantity of whole milk fed to livestock is again back above the prewar average.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1953 (preliminary) and 1952

Country	Production			Utilization 1/					
	Milk cows 2/	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 3/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 4/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1953									
Canada	3,146	5,221	16,425	5,997	7,579	877	640	722	610
United States	22,256	5,447	5/ 121,519	56,300	32,497	12,890	6,240	10,255	3,337
Austria	1,162	4,441	5,161	2,449	1,611	331	-	6/ 15	755
Belgium	955	8,160	7,793	1,549	5,140	160	33	2	909
Denmark	1,486	7,993	11,878	1,651	8,014	1,305	-	6/ 368	540
France	8,911	4,334	38,623	9,769	14,086	6,134	-	6/ 682	7/ 7,952
Germany, Western	5,837	6,314	36,852	12,850	16,844	2,126	741	464	3,827
Netherlands	1,504	8,576	12,897	3,007	4,392	3,356	968	402	772
Norway	710	5,023	3,567	1,633	999	554	-	6/ 77	304
Sweden	1,539	6,559	10,097	3,680	4,810	935	-	6/ 121	551
Switzerland 8/	886	6,724	6,054	2,333	1,107	1,464	-	6/ 158	992
United Kingdom	3,682	6,452	23,758	17,379	1,238	2,096	576	762	1,707
Australia	2,224	5,505	9/ 12,243	2,700	7,694	1,061	308	480	-
New Zealand 10/	1,962	5,985	11,743	987	8,058	2,132	-	6/ 381	185
1952									
Canada	2,968	5,302	15,735	5,801	7,126	796	710	686	616
United States	21,615	5,329	11/ 115,597	55,600	28,077	11,640	6,849	10,082	3,349
Austria	1,172	4,347	5,095	2,495	1,563	269	-	6/ 8	760
Belgium	941	7,830	7,368	1,684	4,598	158	15	4	909
Denmark	1,476	7,465	11,019	1,651	7,123	1,297	-	6/ 441	507
France	8,478	4,020	34,079	8,406	12,269	5,453	-	6/ 454	7/ 7,497
Germany, Western	5,805	6,005	34,862	12,309	15,842	1,959	573	373	3,806
Netherlands	1,483	8,322	12,344	3,142	3,875	3,081	993	525	728
Norway	711	4,828	3,433	1,588	853	624	-	6/ 77	291
Sweden	1,550	6,495	10,064	3,633	4,637	1,069	-	6/ 181	544
Switzerland 8/	912	6,415	5,935	2,353	1,037	1,383	-	6/ 126	1,036
United Kingdom	3,599	6,242	22,454	17,450	841	1,353	625	529	1,656
Australia	2,100	5,643	9/ 11,850	2,659	7,330	993	350	518	-
New Zealand 10/	1,901	5,843	11,108	963	7,781	1,906	-	6/ 284	174

MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1934-38

Country	Production			Utilization 1/					
	Milk cows 2/	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 3/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other Uses 4/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada 12/	3,780	4,043	15,284	4,602	8,144	1,347	218	181	792
United States	23,933	4,291	13/ 104,930	42,520	44,363	6,503	4,607	4,198	2,739
Austria 14/	1,210	4,630	5,602	3,068	1,212	661	-	-	661
Belgium	967	7,022	6,790	1,433	4,321	163	15	42	816
Denmark 10/ 15/	1,692	6,905	11,684	1,433	9,314	331	-	6/ 55	551
Finland	1,309	4,268	5,587	2,556	2,735	205	-	-	91
France	8,400	3,929	33,000	8,000	12,325	5,000	-	6/ 175	7/ 7,500
Germany, Western 10/ 16/	6,049	5,467	33,069	10,295	17,306	1,279	-	6/ 331	3,858
Italy	3,466	3,968	17/ 13,750	3,700	2,700	3,600	24	626	3,100
Netherlands	1,460	7,658	11,180	2,321	5,536	2,291	-	6/ 520	512
Norway 10/ 15/	802	3,683	2,954	1,124	1,111	489	-	6/ 53	177
Sweden 10/ 15/	1,947	5,258	10,238	3,283	5,170	782	-	6/ 44	959
Switzerland 8/ 15/	902	6,297	6,041	2,125	1,497	1,303	-	6/ 49	1,067
United Kingdom	3,300	5,583	18,424	11,100	2,800	1,008	647	686	2,183
Australia 10/	2,545	4,629	9/ 11,780	1,612	9,466	444	-	6/ 258	-
New Zealand 10/	1,787	5,694	10,176	665	7,255	1,969	-	6/ 127	160

1/ Includes farm uses. 2/ Includes, for the United States and Canada, cows kept mainly for milk, and for all other countries, cows producing over and above the requirements of the calf. 3/ Includes milk used for cream. 4/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance. 5/ Total production is shown. Production on farms - 121,219 million pounds. 6/ Includes canned milk. 7/ Includes both hand-fed milk and milk sucked by calves. 8/ Production and utilization include goats milk. 9/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 10/ Years ending June 30. 11/ Total production is shown. Production on farms - 115,197 million pounds. 12/ Average 1935-39. 13/ Total production is shown. Production on farms - 102,950 million pounds. 14/ For 1934. 15/ Average 1933-37. 16/ Average 1935-38. 17/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information. May17, 1954.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOURTH QUARTER AND ANNUAL, 1953

Fourth Quarter

Over-all factory production of dairy products increased in the fourth quarter of 1953 in many of the important producing countries of the world compared with the corresponding quarter of 1952, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Butter, cheese and dried milk output showed substantial gains in this period, but canned milk production showed a slight drop below the 1952 level.

In the Southern Hemisphere, adverse conditions reduced milk production. Drought conditions prevailed in some of the more important dairying areas of Australia, while poor pasture growth and a shortage of satisfactory feeds curtailed milk production in New Zealand.

Mild weather in Western Europe was reflected in higher milk production in most countries in the fourth quarter.

Ample feed supplies and exceptionally favorable weather contributed to the increase in milk production in both Canada and the United States in the final quarter of 1953.

Butter production in factories in the fourth quarter of 1953 rose 7 percent above comparable 1952. Output was down in Australia and New Zealand, reflecting the lower milk production which in turn reduced the quantity delivered to butter plants. In Denmark, grazing conditions were good and supplies of oil-cake ample, and both milk and butter production continued to increase. Mild weather in Western Germany and the Netherlands contributed to the higher butter output of the fourth quarter.

Above average temperatures and plentiful supplies of feeding stuffs in Ireland resulted in larger than usual quantities of milk being available,

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A summary of this information was published in the April 19, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, 4th Quarter (Calendar) 1953, with comparisons

Country and Product	Average 1934-38	Average 1946-50	Total 1952	Total 1953	1952 4th Quarter	1953 1st Quarter	1953 2nd Quarter	1953 3rd Quarter	1953 4th Quarter	Fourth Quarter 1953/52
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
BUTTER										
Canada	1/ 254,774	277,868	2/ 282,459	303,573	2/ 54,356	2/ 33,998	103,564	110,847	55,169	102
United States	1,673,328	1,301,830	1,188,170	1,424,940	258,141	2/ 331,545	2/ 447,555	354,460	291,380	113
Belgium	46,179	55,353	2/3/ 74,716	90,609	15,560	15,051	28,120	28,382	19,056	122
Denmark	400,660	318,697	2/ 340,170	381.175	73.413	78,704	112,214	2/ 105,601	84,656	115
Finland	61,287	4/ 61,215	5/ 99,700	106,352	17,524	19,804	31,797	32,258	22,493	128
France 6/	5/ 529,000	390,471	5/ 518,000	2/ 608,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Germany, Western	7/8/560,000	4/ 492,188	2/ 597,447	637,706	122,796	123,755	183,284	185,494	145,173	118
Ireland	89,400	68,648	2/ 73,808	78,774	12,194	2,968	26,324	34,366	15,116	124
Netherlands	201,000	155,620	2/ 162,479	182,984	2/ 35,935	2/ 30,202	2/ 58,422	2/ 56,440	37,920	106
Norway	24,930	20,049	2/ 22,707	5/ 28,702	3,342	4,874	12,443	8,158	5/ 3,227	97
Sweden	152,769	216,442	206,317	215,813	42,282	43,181	64,583	2/ 65,682	42,367	100
Switzerland 6/	57,760	36,949	9/ 49,163	9/ 52,469	2/ 8,486	2/ 9,725	2/ 15,776	15,189	10,712	126
United Kingdom	44,200	23,529	2/ 16,128	5/ 31,933	1,344	2,733	12,589	10,349	5/ 6,262	466
Argentina	65,742	100,657	102,580	–	33,069	30,864	–	–	–	–
Union of So. Africa	10/ 27,725	44,845	2/ 62,391	–	16,151	20,792	15,345	12,841	–	–
Australia	8/ 415,250	354,371	2/ 332,461	350,186	2/ 130,565	2/ 103,032	58,004	2/ 64,217	124,933	96
New Zealand-Total	8/ 366,912	346,095	2/ 435,052	432,049	2/ 179,760	139,798	42,919	81,917	167,415	93
Export Gradings	11/ 322,796	301,826	2/ 368,812	363,743	2/ 158,700	119,170	29,975	63,027	151,571	96
CHEESE										
Canada	1/ 119,924	114,329	2/ 67,818	75,185	2/ 12,420	2/ 6,382	2/ 26,699	2/ 28,671	13,433	108
United States	643,234	1,156,005	2/1,170,388	1,297,940	2/ 247,032	277,285	419,025	340,290	261,340	106
Denmark	68,820	123,634	2/ 187,391	192,021	35,935	41,226	64,595	2/ 52,911	33,289	93
France 12/	5/ 584,000	13/424,070	5/ 562,000	5/ 595,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy 12/	523,513	491,326	5/ 684,528	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	5/ 200,000	176,926	277,919	5/ 283,060	52,821	2/ 41,951	97,631	85,457	5/ 58,021	110
Norway 14/	39,067	35,564	67,517	5/ 60,329	11,515	16,232	2/ 20,174	15,736	5/ 8,187	71
Sweden	76,059	115,005	132,221	119,714	22,751	27,156	38,567	2/ 35,127	18,864	83
Switzerland 14/	111,729	107,232	9/ 123,458	9/ 130,733	2/ 20,792	18,106	37,674	42,804	22,693	109
United Kingdom 6/	109,000	69,888	2/ 123,424	5/ 191,924	2/ 17,293	43,546	58,464	54,029	5/ 35,885	208
Argentina	67,873	203,830	224,131	–	77,161	70,547	–	–	–	–
Union of So. Africa	10/ 10,195	17,967	21,384	–	5,930	6,186	5,092	5,400	–	–
Australia	8/ 48,400	98,396	2/ 99,508	106,707	45,111	24,219	2/ 10,542	23,990	47,956	106
New Zealand-Total	8/ 210,911	216,842	2/ 225,167	245,406	2/ 102,436	77,928	25,312	37,318	104,848	102
Export Gradings	11/ 204,110	205,962	218,284	231,921	97,617	80,113	34,026	21,422	96,360	99

CANNED MILK										
Canada 15/	1/ 104,335	266,532	337,423	305,297	45,367	42,524	114,227	93,589	54,957	121
United States 16/	1,970,189	3,170,576	2,894,120	2,598,510	556,381	543,950	907,885	668,300	478,375	86
Cuba	17/ 32,564	36,655	51,240	-	18,900	12,348	14,280	-	-	-
Denmark	40,785	58,701	95,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	18/ 28,953	17/ 57,984	5/ 198,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	309,952	181,222	499,106	484,512	112,032	94,044	136,306	2/ 119,807	134,355	120
Switzerland	14,198	13,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	378,560	219,914	2/ 255,136	5/ 289,426	27,687	46,681	170,509	45,427	5/ 26,809	97
Argentina	19/ 3,159	17/ 11,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 41,894	132,745	2/ 158,963	139,626	2/ 68,584	2/ 35,898	2/ 13,811	25,993	63,924	93
New Zealand	17/ 11,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DRIED MILK 20/										
Canada	1/ 26,079	70,876	2/ 99,150	99,651	2/ 23,403	15,218	33,343	32,432	18,658	80
United States	17/ 203,555	913,436	965,111	1,305,105	173,370	293,960	456,225	301,840	253,080	146
Belgium	5,500	6,607	2/ 21,932	34,622	2,539	4,594	14,780	10,503	4,745	187
Denmark	2,205	16,866	30,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	18/ 7,685	17/ 3,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	56,438	54,468	109,625	118,050	12,112	2/ 10,722	2/ 46,330	2/ 39,673	21,325	176
Sweden	1,351	24,566	27,978	25,494	4,183	5,319	8,348	8,136	3,691	88
Switzerland	7,187	10,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	43,098	73,848	2/ 57,568	5/ 79,150	3,673	7,437	38,617	21,862	5/ 11,234	306
Argentina	19/ 3,977	17/ 14,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	8/ 16,971	54,235	2/ 70,481	83,877	2/ 35,398	24,248	7,972	15,186	36,471	103
New Zealand	21/ 17,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Average 1935-39. 2/ Revised. 3/ Total production in 1952 estimated at 168,432,000 pounds, and in 1953 at 192,902,000 pounds. 4/ Average 1948-50. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Total production. 7/ Average 1935-38. 8/ Production year ending June 30. 9/ Annual production figures more complete than monthly figures used in quarterly data. 10/ Production year ending August 31. 11/ Marketing year ending July 31. 12/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 13/ For 1948. 14/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of goats. 15/ Both bulk and case goods. 16/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. (Estimates of production of bulk types discontinued). 17/ Less than a 5-year average. 18/ For 1937. 19/ For 1939. 20/ Total dried whole and dried skim milk for human consumption. 21/ For 1938.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U. S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.—April 5, 1954.

The extra supply was absorbed by creameries to the benefit of butter production. In the United Kingdom, pastures were good and purchased concentrates adequate, and milk production for the quarter rose above the 1952 level. With liquid consumption down, a larger quantity was available for manufacturing, much of which was utilized for butter. Substantial gains in output of butter also were reported in Switzerland, Belgium and Finland.

Butter production was up in both Canada and the United States in the fourth quarter of 1953 when excellent weather and ample feed supplies contributed to increased milk production.

Cheese production was 6 percent higher in the closing quarter of 1953 than in the same period a year ago. Output was up in Australia, due to a good season in Victoria, the most important dairy State.

In the United Kingdom, cheese factories continued to receive the largest share of milk for manufacturing and output was considerably higher than in comparable 1952. Cheese production also increased in Switzerland and the Netherlands, but declined in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Output of Cheese in Canada and the United States was larger than a year ago, as much of the increased milk production in the fourth quarter in these countries was diverted to cheese factories.

Total canned milk production in the final quarter of 1953 was 6 percent below a year earlier. Although substantial increases occurred in the Netherlands and Canada, production in these countries was not sufficient to offset the sharp decreases in Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Dried milk production, as reported by 7 countries, showed a more substantial gain than any other dairy product. Output for the last quarter of 1953 increased in all reporting countries with the exception of Sweden and Canada.

Annual

The year 1953 as a whole was a good one for dairy production in almost all of the major producing countries. In Australia, with about 4 percent more milk cows on farms in 1953 than a year earlier, milk production increased about 3 percent, output in the latter half of the year being curtailed by adverse conditions. Milk cow numbers in New Zealand were up about 3 percent and milk production showed an increase although it was hampered by hot, dry weather late in the year.

In Western Europe, weather conditions were exceptionally favorable to dairying and milk production reached a very high level in most countries. Excellent weather, some increase in numbers and very high milk yields were important factors in the higher milk output in Denmark.

Larger numbers of milk cows and exceptionally good pastures resulted in a new record production of milk in Belgium. Dairying conditions were favorable in Western Germany and the Netherlands throughout 1953. In Finland, Norway, and Switzerland, cow numbers were down but due to greatly increased yields, milk production for the year showed a very substantial gain in each of these countries. Some increase in numbers also occurred in Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Higher milk production in both Canada and the United States was largely attributed to increased cow numbers and heavier yield per cow.

Butter production in factories in 1953 rose 12 percent above the 1952 level. All countries reported increases with the exception of New Zealand where output declined only slightly. Much of the higher milk production in Australia in 1953 was used for butter.

Deliveries to dairies in Belgium established a new record and butter output increased substantially. In Denmark, butter production absorbed practically all of the increase in milk supplies. Higher butter output in Finland and Western Germany reflected the larger quantity available for manufacturing in 1953 compared with the earlier year. Production also was up in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

In this Hemisphere, factory butter production was also higher than a year ago, output in Canada being well above that of a year ago, while production in the United States was the highest since 1944.

Cheese output was up 9 percent in the closing quarter of 1953 compared with the same period a year ago. Production in Australia was the largest on record, not only because of heavier supplies from the increased production, but also because of the shift in utilization from condenseries and fluid into butter and cheese production. In New Zealand, many of the cheese factories that were previously converted to casein manufacture were reconverted for cheese manufacture, production of which was well in excess of that of 1952.

Most countries of Western Europe showed gains in cheese production, the direct result of larger quantities being available for manufacturing. Output was down in both Norway and Sweden.

In Canada, 1953 cheese production was up, due to more milk being diverted to cheese factories from condenseries than in the preceding year. Output in the United States was the highest in 35 years of record.

Total canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production for the 5 countries reporting was down 8 percent, the United Kingdom being the only country in which canned milk production in 1953 was above the 1952 level. Lower output in Australia reflected the channeling of manufacturing milk from condenseries to butter and cheese plants.

Over-all canned milk output in Canada declined sharply due mostly to decreased evaporated whole milk production. This commodity was produced in smaller quantity because of the need to reduce heavy stocks built up in 1952 when production was at a record. In the United States, total canned milk manufacture in 1953 was the smallest in approximately 13 years.

Dried milk production increased 29 percent in 1953 compared to the preceding year, with Sweden the only country in which production did not reach the 1952 level. Output was up in Australia where dried skim milk production was the largest on record.

Production of dried milk in Belgium, particularly roller process dried skim milk, was far above that of previous years. Increases also occurred in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Total dried milk production in Canada was maintained at about the 1952 level, although dried whole milk output for the year increased substantially, due largely to the strength of foreign demand. In the United States, dried milk output was higher than last year, production of nonfat dry milk solids setting a new high record.

Current Conditions Abroad:

Sydney: Drought conditions occurred in some important dairying areas of Australia, while in others, floods resulted in damage to dairy farms and loss of large numbers of dairy cows.

Wellington: Prospects for dairy production in New Zealand are poor. Recent dry weather over most of the country reduced pasture growth and often necessitated heavy feeding out of hay and silage. The consequent depletion of winter reserves is a cause of some concern among farmers.

London: In the United Kingdom, dairy cattle were maintained in good condition during the winter. Feed supplies, including concentrates and roughage, are reported as satisfactory.

Ottawa: With some increase in cow numbers and plentiful feed supplies , milk production in Canada should continue at a high level.

--By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

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